FBIS DAILY REPORT

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FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CEMA SESSION IN BUDAPEST

Lazar Closing Remarks

LD102200 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Excerpts] This afternoon the 36th CEMA session ended with the signing of the protocol and the documents related to the expansion of cooperation. After the documents were signed, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Budapest session, Hungarian premier and MSZMP Politburo member, made some closing remarks:

[Begin recording] Esteemed comrades, esteemed guests. It is my pleasant obligation on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, to again give sincere thanks to you for accepting our initiation. I thank the leaders, members and experts of the delegations, the secretary and colleagues of CEMA, and everyone who contributed to the success of our session. [end recording]

Departures Reported

LD111120 Budapest MTI in English 1755 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Budapest, 10 Jun (MTI) -- The Soviet, Bulgarian, Czechoslovak, GDR, Polish, Romanian and Yugoslav government delegations, which attended the 36th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance here, left Budapest on Thursday.

The delegations were seen off by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, Ferenc Havasi, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Minsters and Hungary's permanent representative to the CMEA, Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Home Trade Minister Zoltan Juhar, Justice Minister Imre Markoja, Industry Minister Lajos Mehes, Transport and Post Minister Arpad Pullai, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Janos Nagy and CMEA Secretary Nikolay Faddeyev. Also present were representatives of the ministries involved in CMEA cooperation and heads and members of diplomatic missions.

Faddeyev Press Conference

LD111938 Budapest MTI in English 1716 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, 11 Jun (MTI) -- Nikolay Faddeyev, secretary of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, gave a press conference in Budapest on Friday about the outcome of the just concluded 36th session of the CMEA.

"The present session was of particular significance," he said, "because our delegations met amidst more complicated and tense international conditions than before, to discuss key questions for our countries' development, and they adopted resolutions and signed agreements."

The CMEA secretary pointed out, "today much closer relations are required in the CMEA community than ever before, in order that our economies may develop and modernize further despite the tension escalated by the USA and certain NATO circles and despite the discriminatory measures employed by them. We have set throughly realistic targets before ourselves, for in spite of the difficult external and internal conditions in the foregoing years we could fulfill our tasks and, on the whole, the economic and technical-scientific strength of the CEMA got augmented. The cooperation conducted within the CEMA has a big hand in that our countries are prospering. If somebody goes around Hungary or some other CEMA country, he would be easily convinced that he is in a country that has got every condition for its people to live without worries and freely.

"Of course, our situation, our management are not problem-free. We have to render our energy and material supply more secure. We have to streamline our production and provide more modern products to our industry, agriculture and citizens. The CEMA, in each of its sessions, and its organs are continuously working to evolve conditions to tackle these tasks."

"For example, on the basis of earlier resolutions and agreements, atomic energetics cooperation has developed and is functioning to tackle the fuel problem. Following this cooperation, the production and installation of 1,000-megawatt plants instead of the present 440-megawatt stations is on the anvil. In the meanwhile science and industry in our countries is to catch up with the higher requirements. For example, the production of atomic energetic equipment in Hungary's Ganz-Mavag factory will not only improve power supply but also raise the standard of industry. Likewise, the implementation of the agreements just concluded on the development and production of microprocessors and industrial robots is of immense economic significance as well as greatly valuable for society because it will accelerate technological development, reduce physical labour and create new conditions for the workers in job and rest alike."

Referring to the Soviet Union's huge programme, the CEMA secretary mentioned that a similar joint programme would make the food supply of the entire CEMA community more stable. Relevant suggestions are already being worked out in CEMA bodies. This new cooperation programme will probably be on the agenda of the next CEMA session. The programme will cover joint scientific, technological and production work necessary for development.

The CEMA secretary pointed out that the CEMA community, and its member countries are making determined efforts for their economic development. "We must pay attention that we are not isolated from the world market. On the basis of mutual advantages, the CEMA countries are invariably willing to maintain and expand economic and trade relations with capitalist countries with whom the community's goods traffic rose by 8 percent last year. It is important that our partners should strive for such relations on the basis of mutual advantages."

Answering questions by newsmen, Faddeyev said that the work of the CEMA is being constantly improved and modernized. Certain changes have been effected in the credit processes of the International Bank for Economic Cooperation which have facilitated loans for the member countries. Work is progressing on further modernizing the procedure of accounting and credit. The CEMA secretary mentioned that there are delays at times in mutual goods deliveries. To end such a situation, it is not enough to talk of responsibility, he said. Common legal provisions should be gradually worked out stipulating sanctions for non-observance of agreements.

In reply to a question by MTI's correspondent Faddeyev said that direct cooperation has been established between many companies and institutions under the complex programme. However, the majority of these cooperative deals so far only cover technical development and rarely serve to increase goods exchange. It is necessary for companies to cooperate more in this respect as well, to seek new forms and establish, for example, joint companies whose work would be to increase goods exchange and cooperation on third markets.

Assistance for Poland

LD122254 Warsaw PAP in English 0832 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw, 12 June (PAP) -- All the CMEA member-states have reiterated their readiness to grant Poland all-round assistance following the blockade instituted by the United States and certain other NATO states, the CMEA Secretary Nikolay Faddeyev said at a press conference here on June 11, a day after the 36th session of the socialist countries' economic organisation.

CMEA assistance to Poland will concentrate on supplies of all kinds of materials and equipment, in line with the already signed agreements, which will be accelerated and effected ahead of schedule.

The CMEA countries' planning commissions will urgently consider ways to overcome the difficulties now being encountered by the Polish industry after Western states had stopped supplies of materials.

Also under consideration is completion and setting in operation, under coproduction terms, of certain investment projects in Poland halted because of the boycott.

REAGAN'S LONDON SPEECH CALLED 'ANTISOCIALIST'

AU111248 Sofia NARODNA ARMYIA in Bulgarian 10 Jun 82 p 4

[Maksim Bozhilov article: "In the Well-Known Style"]

[Text] This was the first time that a U.S. president had spoken to the two houses of the British Parliament. Unfortunately, this honor, which hitherto had been granted only to French President Charles de Gaulle, was tarnished by the contents of the delivered speech. With unprecedented arrogance, as many observers describe this speech, U.S. President Ronald Reagan declared that he is beginning a new "crusade" against the world of socialism.

The fact that President Reagan chose London as the place to deliver his long planned and widely advertised speech during his first European tour as leader of th greatest imperialist state speaks for itself for the relations between the White House and the Conservative Thatcher government in London and for the hopes expressed by the U.S. administration in this government. Great Britain has been assigned the role of "Trojan horse" in Western Europe for the implementation of American interests, a role which Britain is accepting with gratitude. In particular, in connection with the support rendered by the United States in connection with the restoration of Britain's domination upon the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), this gratitude becomes obvious. Now, under Washington's dictation, Britain must lead Western Europe toward implementing a program of overt interference and ideological diversion against the socialist countries and other progressive states.

In his speech which was full of anti-Soviet and antisocialist attacks, Reagan openly appealed for all means to be applied indiscriminately in order to impose the American model of "democracy" upon the world, for a gross and unceremonious interference into the domestic affairs of all independent states. Obviously trying to show the world that he is a new Churchill, Reagan seems to have forgotten that the author of the famous Fulton speech, which marked the beginning of the "cold war" has been remembered in history as the sad glory of a man who tried in vain to stop the logical progress of events and of the progressive transformations in the world.

During this speech which people in the West are trying to call "historical," another event took place merely 200 meters from the place where the speech was delivered, an event in which organizations of solidarity with the peoples of Chile, El Salvador, Nicaragua and other countries participated. These are countries which have personally suffered the experience of American "democracy" at their own expense. At this festival of peace and freedom the true fighters for democracy insisted that the arms race, started by the United States, should stop, that the interference of U.S. imperialism into the domestic affairs of other countries should cease.

It is hardly necessary to recall that since 1917 imperialism has tried on several occasions, through interventions, through "cold" and "hot" wars, to destroy the peaceful achievements of socialism. We must also recall that all these attempts have failed. We will certainly and inevitably witness the new failure of American imperialism's aspirations to destabilize the socialist countries.

SHISHMANOV COMMENTS ON NATO'S BONN SESSION

AU111528 Sofia BTA in English 1450 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Commentary by Dimitur Shishmanov, BTA observer -- "Against the Interests of Peace and International Cooperation"]

[Text] Sofia, 11 Jun (BTA) -- The Atlantic summit meeting in Bonn has witnessed to the contradictions existing between the United States and its allies on a number of international matters on one hand and the imposing of the U.S. stands on the most topical international matters and events on the other.

In the documents, adopted at the meeting, declarations to the benefit of the disarmament and detente as well as to the constructive relations between the East and the West has been made as well as decisions for the conversion of Western Europe into U.S. missile and nuclear place of arms of the United States and NATO, for the increasing of the military and aggressive preparations against the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty Organization have been approved. The careful reading of these documents gives evidence of the wide borrowing of Mr Reagan's speech delivered on the eve of the meeting.

After all the Bonn Atlantic meeting has borne witness to the fact that the North Atlantic pact remains an instrument of the U.S. imperialist, hegemonistic and aggressive policy.

It is absolutely obvious that the expansion of NATO acclaimed at the meeting through including Spain is not at all of such a nature as to assist the overcoming of the division of Europe into antagonistic military and political blocs, and the extension for NATO's zone of action which has been affirmed means an official adoption of the U.S. policy of armed interventions in the countries which have already freed themselves or are fighting for their liberation from the imperialist, colonial and neocolonial dependence.

The documents adopted by the Atlantic allies in Bonn are described by a flagrant contradiction between the statements and the deeds. There is a lot of phrases for regarding the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the states, of the rights of man and of the peoples, cynical is the sounding of the statements in the moment when the military, political and economic support of the U.S. and NATO leading forces, Israel invaded the sovereign state of Lebanon -- a UN member-country -- and is barbarously annihilating the Lebanese and the Palestinian people.

Another significant fact that attracts the attention: the submission of the Common Market, too, to the political and strategical aims and interests of the United States. The imposed Washington's policy of restricting the economic and trade relations with European socialist states bears witness to this fact.

It is obvious that the Atlantic summit meeting in Bonn has not had for its aim to improve the international relations and especially the East-West relations.

NARODNA ARMIYA DENOUNCES ISRAELI 'AGGRESSION'

AU110930 Sofia BTA in English 0817 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Sofia, 11 Jun (BTA) -- A signed commentary in today's NARODNA ARMIYA says that virtually no one threatens Israel and instead of concentrating on its ailing economy, Israel attacked Lebanon. "The logics of Israel is the logics of an aggressor" says the commentary.

Commenting on the course of military actions up to this moment, the author writes that in spite of their enormous superiority in live force and military equipment, in spite of the paralyzing air raids, the aggressor cannot unfold its advance in a planned way.

Actually Israel does not seek the "withdrawal of the Palestinians", but their destruction as a force in Lebanon, which would mean in practice the postponement of the settlement of the Middle East's basic problem -- the Palestinian -- for an undetermined period. Having ensured itself a protection belt in Sinai, now Tel Aviv wishes to secure for itself such a belt in Lebanon as well. But the aggression against Lebanon is a new provocation against Syria.

"Naturally it is naive and ridiculous to think that Tel Aviv will launch its aggression without the assurances for military, financial and political support by Washington" reads the commentary on. The attack against Lebanon is nothing less than a continuation of the policy of Camp David and an expression of the American-Israeli "strategic cooperation".

HONECKER SENDS MESSAGE ON SAUDI KING'S DEATH

LD132026 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent a telegram of sympathy to newly proclaimed Saudi Arabian King Fahd on the death of the Saudi Arabian head of state, King Khalid. The monarch, who died this morning, was buried this afternoon in Riyadh's Great Mosque.

PLO OFFICIALS EXPRESS THANKS FOR SUPPORT

Qaddumi Talks With Fischer

LD111720 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1533 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] United Nations, New York, 11 June (ADN) -- Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO's political department, has thanked the GDR in heartfelt terms for its great political support against the Israeli aggressors. In a talk with GDR Foreign Affairs Minister Oskar Fischer, Qaddumi stressed that the GDR is giving the PLO courage in their struggle.

Faruq Qaddumi stressed that his people resolutely oppose the Israeli campaign of annihilation. Also, the wave of solidarity going around the world is making the bloody deeds of the Israeli invaders more difficult.

Once again Oskar Fischer affirmed the unshakeable solidarity of the GDR with the just struggle of Palestinian people and decisively condemned the Israeli war of destruction.

Charge Condemns 'Aggression'

AU091845 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Jun 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Monday at a friendly meeting Bernhard Neugebauer, GDR deputy minister for foreign affairs, stressed the firm solidarity of the GDR with the Palestinian people to (Abdul Jabbar Hamad), charge d'affaires of the PLO Embassy in the GDR. He condemned the recent brutal aggression of Israel against the Palestinian and the Lebanese peoples and demanded an immediate stop of the combat activities by Israel and the withdrawal of the invasion troops.

(Abdul Jabbar Hamad) expressed thanks for the consistent solidarity of the GDR with the just struggle of the Palestinian people.

SINDERMANN MEETS WITH TUNISIAN PRESIDENT

LD112108 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1634 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Tunis, 11 Jun (ADN) -- The president of the GDR People's Chamber, Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, met today with Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba.

Horst Sindermann passed on the cordial greetings of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, which were reciprocated by President Bourguiba in the same way. The talks, which passed in a friendly and open atmosphere, centered on the long relations and the cooperation between the two friendly countries and on current international problems.

The Tunisian president expressed his esteem for the policies of the GDR and his respect for the solidarity and support of the GDR for the just struggle of the Arabian peoples. Habib Bourguiba and Horst Sindermann expressed their satisfaction about the level of bilateral relations achieved so far. They expressed a willingness on both sides to continue to develop and deepen cooperation between the two states in various areas on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual advantage. Horst Sindermann underlined his admiration for the successes which the Tunisian people had made under the leadership of President Bourguiba.

The talks were attended by the president of the Tunisian National Assembly, Mohamoud Messadi. The GDR ambassador in Tunisia, Helmut Goerke, was also present.

The official talks between the delegations of the GDR People's Chamber and the Tunisian National Assembly ended on the same day with a working session at the Tunisian Parliament. Horst Sindermann and Mahmoud Messadi paid tribute to the successes in the development of bilateral relations and pointed to the need to effectively use the still existing great opportunities in various fields for the extensions and deepening of cooperation in order to raise it to a higher level.

Mahmoud Messadi said that the visit of the People's Chamber delegation opened new perspectives for open and honest cooperation for the good of and to the advantage of both states and peoples. He expressed a high appreciation of the consistent support given by the GDR to the just struggle of the Arab peoples, in particular of the Palestinian people. Both parliamentary presidents affirmed their full agreement in the condemnation of the aggression by Israel against the Lebanese and Palestine people. "We must do all in our power to force Israel to end this brutal aggression," Messadi said.

Horst Sindermann underlined that the GDR had always supported the struggle of the Arab peoples and would continue to stand firmly at their side. He said that Israel and its backers had aggravated the already tense situation in the world with this new war adventure against the Lebanese and Palestinian people. The People's Chamber for president stressed the need to make the aggressor answer for his deeds.

Horst Sindermann expressed deep satisfaction about the outcome of the visit of the delegation headed by him to Tunisia and spoke in favor of the further development of cooperation between the two parliaments. He invited the president of the Tunisian Parliament for an official visit to the GDR in order to continue the exchange of information and views for the good of both countries and peoples. Mahmoud Messadi accepted the invitation with thanks.

Delegation Leaves Tunisia

LD12046 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1846 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Tunis -- The delegation of the People's Chamber of the GDR, headed by President Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, ended its official visit to the Republic of Tunisia today. The guests from the GDR were cordially seen off at Tunis airport by the president of the National Assembly of Tunisia, Mahmoud Messadi, and by other officials.

OFFICIALS ASSESS HONECKER VISIT TO HUNGARY

LD111512 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1325 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Berlin, 11 Jun (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers have approved a report on the visit of a GDR party and state delegation headed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, to the Hungarian People's Republic.

In their statement published in Berlin today, the Politburo and the Council of Ministers assess the visit as an important contribution to the strengthening of the socialist community of states, and note: "The consultations with the delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic resulted in complete agreement on all decisive questions of socialist progress and in the assessment of the international situation and the development of the world communist movement."

"Both delegations expressed the determination of their parties and states to consolidate and expand the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community," the statement says. "In view of the present international situation, it is more important than ever to expand comprehensively cooperation within the Warsaw Pact and the CEMA."

The Politburo and the Council of Ministers reaffirm the joint assessment of both delegations that Leonid Brezhnev's latest, far-reaching proposals "are a constructive basis for the agreement of practical measures on arms limitation and disarmament. The GDR and Hungarian People's Republic will continue their coordinated work for the implementation of the constructive peace policy and again state their readiness to cooperate with all forces that are interested in preserving peace and warding off the danger of a nuclear conflagration."

The statement stresses the firm conviction that this meeting will stimulate the further shaping of relations between the two parties, states and peoples for the eighties.

SED'S STOPH ADDRESSES TEACHERS' MEETING

LD121700 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1421 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Berlin, 12 Jun (ADN) -- Meritorious teachers and educators, scientists and school functionaries were guests at a reception at the State Council today on the occasion of "Teachers' Day, 1982." Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the State Council, brought the personal greetings of Erich Honecker. In a toast he praised the great performance of all teachers and educators of the country in the comprehensive education and communist upbringing of the growing generation.

SED'S TISCH ADDRESSES FDGB MEETING 11 JUNE

LD111604 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1356 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Berlin, 11 Jun (ADN) -- Topical lessons from the history of the FDGB were at the center of a propaganda meeting of the FDGB National Executive Committee at the Fritz Heckert Trade Union Academy in Bernau near Berlin today.

Speaking to almost 700 officials of the working class' largest organization, Harry Tisch, chairman of the National Executive Committee and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, reaffirmed that the trade unionists would do their utmost to successfully realize a policy for safeguarding peace, and strengthening socialism and the well-being of the people decided upon by the 10th SED Congress.

Johanna Toepfer, deputy chairwoman of the FDGB National Executive Committee, stressed that in the GDR the representation of interests by the trade unions meant serving as the school for socialism, enabling the working class to accomplish its historic mission politically and ideologically and acting as the motor of socialist competition.

In his concluding remarks, Harry Tisch said that today and in the future everything depended more than ever on the extent to which success was achieved in more rapidly raising the economic strength of the GDR. He urged good preparations be made for the forthcoming discussion on plans and that it be conducted in a way calculated to make sure that all reserves were made available and used.

Harry Tisch condemned Israel's criminal attack on Lebanon and the PLO. In a protest resolution the representatives of over 9 million GDR trade unionists demanded the immediate withdrawal of the Israelis from all occupied Arab territories.

PUJA ADDRESSES UN DISARMAMENT SESSION 12 JUNE

LD121458 Budapest MTI in English 1028 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] New York, June 12 (MTI) -- "It is the firm conviction of the people and government of the Hungarian People's Republic that nuclear catastrophe can be obstructed and avoided. That is why in close cooperation with every progressive and peace-loving force, Hungary is doing everything to attain this objective. The special session extends a world-wide forum for such unity and cooperation for this cause. The Hungarian delegation which enjoys the support of the entire Hungarian people, will spare no effort towards this goal," said Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja in his address to the second special disarmament session of the United Nations General Assembly on Friday night (central European time).

The Hungarian foreign minister pointed out, "Our current special session is meeting amidst particularly disturbing international circumstances. The foregoing years saw escalation in tension instead of intensification and expansion of detente. In place of the consolidation of peace and international security, the dangers of war is growing. Instead of curbing the armament race and adopting urgent disarmament measures, unprecedentedly mammoth armament programmes are being worked out. The extremist imperialist circles are to blame for all this.

"The present situation pregnant with tensions and conflicts is further aggravated by Israel's aggression against Lebanon, the Palestinian people and other countries of the region. The government and people of the Hungarian People's Republic firmly decry this brutal attack and demand an immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces. I should like to take this opportunity to ensure the full solidarity of the Hungarian people and government to the victims of the aggression.

"Like other socialist countries, the Hungarian People's Republic is a sincere and consistent supporter of disarmament. My government holds it as its major foreign political task to take an active part and make initiatives for the preservation of the results of detente, for defence of peace, consolidation of security and for strengthening cooperation among countries and peoples.

"On behalf of the government of the Hungarian People's Republic, I reaffirm that, together with our allies, the other member states of the Warsaw Treaty, and other socialist countries, we are ready for the limitation, reduction of or ban on any kind of weapon on the basis of equality and reciprocity. We support every initiative that can advance the cause of disarmament."

The Hungarian foreign minister went on to emphasize, "The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic attributes special importance to stopping nuclear armament race. For this reason we warmly welcome and fully endorse the suggestions made in the recent period by the Soviet Union for limiting and reducing strategic arms and medium-range nuclear weapons. At the initiative of the Soviet Union, the General Assembly adopted a highly important statement at its previous session on preventing nuclear catastrophe. This document declares the first use of nuclear weapon as the gravest crime against humanity. In my government's view, the present special session should call on the states possessing nuclear weapons to immediately meet their obligation stipulated in the declaration and begin talks in good faith on ending the production of nuclear arms and on the gradual reduction of the existing arsenals. This reduction must finally lead to the complete destruction of nuclear arms stocks.

"We are convinced that the most efficient method for averting a nuclear war is to at once destroy all nuclear weapons. Till such time as we reach this goal, we far-reachingly support every intermediate partial measure. One of such measures, for example, could be to outlaw the first strike with nuclear weapon. The Hungarian Government backs the initiatives that call for a final banishment of nuclear weapons from various regions of Europe. A consistent implementation of such a move would result in making Europeans safe from nuclear weapons.

"Those countries -- Hungary included -- which have agreed under valid international treaties not to acquire nuclear weapons and which do not station on their territory nuclear weapons from other states, can expect quite justly that nuclear powers give further guarantees for their safety.

"As a first step we deem it acceptable that the nuclear powers give an identical statement ratified by a Security Council resolution.

"My government considers it indispensably necessary that fresh efforts be made for the immediate elaboration and conclusion of a treaty on total ban and destruction of chemical weapons. This is rendered particularly warranted and urgent by the fact that a decision has been taken on the production of new type of chemical weapons known as binary weapons and to deploy these in West Europe."

Continuing his address to the second special disarmament session of the UN General Assembly, the Hungarian foreign minister emphasized, "The Hungarian Government holds equally important that discussions be accelerated on the elaboration and conclusion of treaties banning new kinds of mass-destruction and radiological weapons. The Hungarian delegation at the Geneva Disarmament Committee has made huge efforts for a long time towards this objective. We hope that our concrete initiatives will advance fruitful talks.

"Though the Hungarian Government holds the limitation of and ban on nuclear and other mass-destruction weapons as the most urgent task, it considers important and timely also that steps be taken for reducing conventional arms and armed forces as well as for a gradual cut in military budgets.

"In harmony with the Soviet Union's suggestion put forward in the previous session of the General Assembly, we urge firm measures to hinder the extention of the armament race to space.

"We fully subscribe to the view that the measures necessary for universal and full disarmament be summed up according to suitable criteria in a comprehensive disarmament programme. On our party, we far-reachingly support the acceptance of a programme containing a series of realistic and coordinated steps that can help stop the armament race, ward off the danger of war and give a fillip [as received] to the process of dynamic disarmament.

"The Hungarian Government endorses and welcomes the efforts directed at improving Soviet-U.S. relations and measures for the renewal of direct talks. It is a repeatedly substantiated fact that the success of their talks wield a favourable impact on the international situation in general and also on the work of various disarmament forums. We earnestly wish that a favourable turn occur in Soviet-U.S. relationship at the earliest possible which may greatly help the implementation of the measures adopted in 1978 and emphatically urged at this session," stressed Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja.

Attends Leaders' Meeting

LD121540 Budapest MTI in English 1254 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] New York, June 11 (MTI) -- A meeting of the delegation leaders and chief UN representatives of the socialist countries and countries with a socialist orientation participating at the second special disarmament session of the UN took place at the UN representation [as received] of the Soviet Union in New York on Friday.

Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja and Hungary's permanent UN Representative Pal Racz attended the meeting.

At the cordial comradely talks the participants discussed questions in connection with the work of the second special disarmament session.

OFFICIALS MEET WITH FOREIGN DIGNITARIES

Korom: LCY's Dalevic

LD111126 Budapest MTI in English 1022 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, 10 Jun (MTI) -- Milan Dalevic, executive secretary of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, visited Hungary between June 7 and 10 on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

Milan Dalevic talks with Mihaly Korom, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, and Sandor Racz, department head of the HSWP Central Committee. The executive secretary of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LCY also held talks at the Ministry of Defence, the Party Committee of the People's Army, the Political Department, the national headquarters of the Workers' Militia, and the National Defence Federation. He was accompanied by Milan Veres, Yugoslav ambassador to Budapest.

Losonczi: New Nigerian Envoy

LD111806 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, 11 Jun (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, today received Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Dr. Sylvanus A.N. Eneduanya, new ambassador of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to Hungary, who presented his credentials to the Hungarian head of state.

Present at the event was Deputy Foreign Minister Robert Garai.

Kadar: French Trade Minister

LD111804 Budapest MTI in English 1711 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, June 11 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, received French Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert, who is currently in Hungary on a visit, in the afternoon today.

During the cordial meeting they discussed topical issues of the European situation and Hungarian-French relations. Also present at the meeting were Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress and Jacques Lecompt, ambassador of the French Republic to Budapest.

Aczel USSR's Marchuk

LD111806 Budapest MTI in English 1740 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, June 11 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Aczel, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, met Academican Guriy Marchuk, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, currently heading a delegation to Budapest.

At the cordial friendly talks they exchanged views on topical issues of scientific-technical progress and the most important plans for management and economic utilization, and stressed the importance of strengthening bilateral cooperation.

Also present at the meeting was Vladimir Bazovskiy, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Hungary.

Haitian CP Delegation

LD112044 Budapest MTI in English 1807 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, 11 Jun (MTI) -- A delegation of the United Party of Communists of Haiti, headed by Secretary-General Theodor Rene, visited Hungary between June 7 and 11 on the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee.

The delegation met Mihaly Korom, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, Janos Berecz, member of the Central Committee and head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Central Committee, and Laszlo Balla, head of the Economic Policy Department of the Central Committee.

At cordial talks which reflected complete identity of views the representatives of the two parties informed each other on the situation of their countries and the activity of their parties, and exchanged views on several important international and workers' movement questions. The representatives of the HSWP affirmed the solidarity of the Hungarian people with the communists and other patriotic forces of Haiti carrying on a sacrificing fight against the fascist dictatorship of Duvalier and for the democratic renewal of the country. The representatives of both parties support the struggle of the people of El Salvador, Guatemala and other Latin American countries for national and social progress, and the Republic of Cuba which is defending its socialist achievements and the Nicaraguan people who are fighting to preserve the country's independence. The two sides voiced their anxiety over the crisis which has developed in the area of the South Atlantic and took a stand for settling the local conflicts threatening world peace and security through negotiations. They expressed their readiness to further the cooperation which is to the benefit of both peoples.

The Haitian delegation left Budapest on Friday.

Iranian Economic Delegation

LD111956 Tehran IRNA in English 1930 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, June 11 IRNA -- Mohammad Salamati, the minister of agriculture and rural development, left Tehran for Hungary at the head of a high-ranking economic delegation to conclude agreements in finance, commerce, industry and agriculture. After a one day stop in Athens, he and his group arrived in Budapest this morning.

At Budapest airport, the Iranian delegation was welcomed by the deputy minister of foreign trade and a few high-ranking officials of the Hungarian Foreign Ministry. The Iranian minister of agriculture and rural development in a short talk with the Hungarian deputy minister of foreign trade, expressed his hope that negotiations with the Hungarian officials would produce beneficial results. Salamati added, "We hope we can fulfill the responsibilities our nations have given us."

The Hungarian deputy minister of foreign trade said, "We are glad a delegation from the Islamic Republic of Iran has come to our country." Then he hoped that during the Iranian mission's stay in Hungary they could expand mutual technical, economic, trade and agricultural relations. He added, "We consider this visit a turning point in the history of relations between our two countries."

Marjai: Poland's Ozdowski

LD140854 Budapest MTI in English 0639 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, June 13 (MTI) -- After concluding his official visit to Poland on the invitation of the Polish Government, Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, returned to Budapest Sunday.

Jozsef Marjai, co-chairman of the Hungarian-Polish Economic and Technical-Scientific Commission, and Jerzy Ozdowski, deputy prime minister of the Polish People's Republic and co-chairman of the commission, had talks in Poznan on June 12 and 13. They devoted the meeting primarily to checking the implementation of the tasks defined for the promotion of bilateral economic cooperation during the April 1982 Budapest talks of the party and government delegations of the two countries, and to defining the directions and forms of further joint activity serving the development of production cooperation of the Hungarian and the Polish people's economies.

The trade protocol for 1982 stipulates that this year the value of the mutual goods should reach 690 million roubles. It was established that the present state of the signing of the delivery contracts assures the fulfilment of the agreement. Both sides continue to support the establishment above the amounts agreed upon for the year of mutually advantageous and balanced transactions that facilitate the actual expansion of the amounts foreseen in the foreign trade protocol.

Agreement was reached on the following points: In order to assure for 1983 the conditions for the expansion of the turnover and the continuity of the deliveries, the two countries' foreign trade organs will strive to secure signing of inter-enterprise contracts for 1983 already this year to a higher degree than the earlier practice.

Assessing the joint activity in using the free productive capacities of Polish industry, they noted that remarkable results had been achieved in rubber, light and electric machine industry. Of significance is the long-term cooperative agreement on the production of picture tubes for colour television sets.

On the basis of mutual interest, they coordinated the tasks for the forthcoming period, the forms and ways of mutual activity for the good of industrial cooperation and the better utilization of the available capacities. They agreed to promote also in this respect the direct relations between the interested Hungarian and Polish enterprises.

During the talks they examined the conditions of cooperation in continuing the investment projects that had been temporarily stopped in Poland and could be utilized for Hungary.

They noted that the development and strengthening of cooperation, based on mutual interest and advantage, significantly contributed to the realization of the tasks of both people's economies.

The discussions took place in the traditionally cordial, businesslike atmosphere.

In the course of his visit to Poznan, Jozsef Marjai held talks with Janusz Obodowski, first deputy prime minister and chairman of the Polish Government's Economic Commission; Zbigniew Madej, chairman of the State Planning Commission; and Andrzej Jedynak, deputy prime minister.

OFFICIAL TALKS WITH MONGOLIA HELD 11-12 JUNE

Kadar Meets Batmonh

LD111156 Budapest MTI in English 1112 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, 11 Jun (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, received Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers and member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Political Committee, in the Budapest HSWP CC Headquarters on Friday.

In the course of the meeting, marked by a cordial, comradely atmosphere, the parties exchanged views on current issues of the international situation and the international communist and workers' movement, and surveyed the development of the Hungarian-Mongolian relations. They expressed and confirmed mutual wish for the further development of the traditional friendship and fruitful cooperation of the two parties, countries and nations.

Those present at the meeting included Hungarian Premier Gyorgy Lazar, Mongolian Deputy Premier Myatabyn Peljee, Janos Taraba, ambassador in Ulaanbaatar, and Badamtaryn Baldoo, Mongolian ambassador in Budapest.

Losonczi Meets Delegation

LD111216 Budapest MTI in English 1114 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, 11 Jun (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, received Jambyn Batmonh in the Parliament building on Friday.

In the course of the meeting, marked by a cordial, friendly atmosphere, they discussed current international, political and economic issues.

Those present at the event included Vencel Hazi, Hungarian deputy foreign minister, Janos Traba, Myatavyn Peljee, Minister Dangaasurengiyn Saldan, chairman of the Mongolian State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, Zhambalyn Banzar, Mongolian deputy foreign minister, and Badamtaryn Paldoo.

Losonczi Honors Batmonh

LD111812 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, June 11 (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, presented the Order of Peace and Friendship to Mongolian Prime Minister Jambyan Batmonh here today. The honour was awarded by the Hungarian Presidential Council in recognition of the Mongolian prime minister's outstanding contribution to the intensification of friendship and cooperation between the Hungarian and Mongolian peoples.

Present at the ceremony were Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar, Deputy Prime Minister Janos Borbandi, Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council, Attila Madarasi, secretary of state for finance, and Deputy Foreign Minister Vencel Hazi. The event was attended also by the members of the Mongolian delegation.

On the occasion, Jambyn Batmonh expressed thanks for the high honour.

Lazar Hosts Dinner

LD121556 Budapest MTI in English 1013 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, June 11 (MTI) -- Hungarian Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar hosted a dinner in honour of Mongolian Prime Minister Jambyn Batmonh on Friday evening in Budapest. Also present at the dinner were leading personalities of Hungarian political, economic and social life and members of the Mongolian Government delegation. Gyorgy Lazar and Jambyn Batmonh gave toasts at the dinner.

Talks Continue

LD121548 Budapest MTI in English 1024 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, June 12 (MTI) -- Official Hungarian-Mongolian talks continued today in Budapest with the inclusion of exports on both sides. The Hungarian negotiating team is headed by Gyorgy Lazar, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; and its members are Janos Borbandi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Attila Madarasi, secretary of state for finance; Deputy Foreign Minister Vencel Hazi; and Janos Taraba, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to Mongolia.

The Mongolian delegation is headed by Jambin Batmonh, member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Political Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; and its members and Myatabyn Peljee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Minister Dangaasurengiyn Saldan, president of the Mongolian State Committee for International Economic Relations; Deputy Foreign Minister Jabalyn Banzar; and Badamtaryn Baldoo, ambassador of the Mongolian People's Republic to Budapest.

The discussions, marked by a cordial and friendly atmosphere, covered the development so far of Hungarian-Mongolian relations and the prospects of their further expansion.

Talks End

LD122022 Budapest MTI in English 1732 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, 12 Jun (MTI) -- Official Hungarian-Mongolian talks that included experts on both sides continued and then were concluded today in Budapest.

The Hungarian negotiating team was headed by Gyorgy Lazar, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, members were Janos Borbandi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Attila Madarasi, secretary of state for finance, Deputy Foreign Minister Vencel Hazi, and Janos Taraba, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to Ulaanbaator.

The Mongolian delegation was headed by Jambyn Batmonth, member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Political Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and members were Myatabyn Peljee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Minister Dangasurengiyn Saldan president of the Mongolian State Committee for International Economic Relations, Deputy Foreign Minister Jabalin Banzar and Badamtaryn Baldoo, ambassador of the Mongolian People's Republic to Budapest.

The discussions, marked by a cordial and friendly atmosphere, covered the development so far of Hungarian-Mongolian relations. Hungary participated in the construction of a [words indistinct] in Ulaanbaator, a bio-combine at Songion and a meat combine at Darhan. The talks covered cooperation in geological exploration and ore mining. Ways of furthering bilateral cooperation were defined.

Following the talks the delegation called at a farming cooperative in western Hungary.

DAILY EMPHASIZES CHURCH-STATE COOPERATION

AU111006 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 10 Jun 82 p 3

[Excerpt] Relations between the state and the churches are settled in our country. Communists and nonparty people and religious believers and atheists are cooperating and working together in productive work and public life to create an advanced socialist society. In the past years, it was these two succinct but accurate sentences which we used to characterize relations between religious people and our socialist society, between the churches and our political system.

However, we are all familiar with the historical significance of these few words. We know that this statement of fact is the result of the work of years and decades, that it is one of the most important components of our great achievements: socialist national unity.

The settled relationship between the churches and the Hungarian state and the political cooperation between religious and materialistic people to create an advanced socialist society is acknowledged with understanding also in the West by that part of public opinion which sincerely supports international detente, peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems and a dialogue. Acknowledgment of our conditions is manifest in the fact that various religious world organizations -- Jews, Lutherans and others, for instance, -- frequently choose precisely our country, our People's Republic, as a venue with a good atmosphere for their world-scale events. And the same is manifest in visits by prestigious church dignitaries, including Catholics, in our country as well.

Contrary to that, bourgeois, imperialist and anticommunist propagandists disapprove of the settled relationship between the socialist state and the churches, political cooperation between people of different ideologies. Indeed, they are a great thorn in their flesh: They are using any means to upset them. In disparaging terms, they accuse church leaders and the masses of believers for accepting the objectives of socialist construction and for being prepared, working together with the communists, to strive, in their own areas of work and in public life, to accomplish an advanced socialist society of "compromise" and even "betrayal."

Still, what is, in fact involved? Have the religious people living in a socialist society abandoned their faith, any kind of thesis of their religion, ideology and moral norms? Does it not relieve their conscience that, despite the previous excommunications and prohibitions, they can accept a social structure that is obviously more just and humane than capitalism today? Does not a social system that rejects exploitation and liquidates all of its miserable spiritual and moral consequences harmonize better with their idealistic moral principles -- and even the Mosaic laws, if you like?

If there is anything that the churches operating in the socialist countries and the religious people living there have "betrayed," then what they have "betrayed" has been the exploiting interests of the bourgeoisie. And they are turning against imperialist endeavors when they are prepared to cooperate with the socialist forces in many other parts of the world. It is precisely this that explains the recent outbreaks of rage of anticommunist propaganda.

When the bourgeoisie entered the historical scene, a sharp anticlericalism and militant atheism characterized its more prominent representatives. It makes one think that in our era, in the era of a -- historically long -- transition from capitalism to socialism, the bourgeoisie is again beginning to discard its guise as a "defender of religions and, disappointedly, is leveling reprimands at what it regards as its most faithful ideological pillar.

Reasonable and logical people would suppose that the settled relationship between the socialist state and the churches would reassure with certainty those in the West who have been and continue being allegedly concerned for the position of believers in Hungary. Unfortunately, that is not quite true. It would fit precisely into the concept of extremist anticommunist forces if relations were tense between the socialist state and the churches. Their settled and consolidated relationship is not at all to their liking, so much so that because of it they are even prepared to denounce believers and the churches.

Let there be no mistake: The settled nature of relations between the state and the churches and political cooperation between believers and materialists in our country does not, of course, mean an obliteration of ideological differences. As in everything, frankness and mutual sincerity also characterize our relations in this respect. We are both aware of each other's philosophical position and we do not try to bring into harmony what we cannot.

Nevertheless, we do not emphasize that which divides us, but -- much more urgently -- that which links us. Protecting peace is much more urgent and lies in everyone's interests. Building a just advanced socialist society is much more important -- and it lies in the common interests of all working men.

PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE POLITBURO ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

LD111930 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Communique on the 11 June session of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo]

[Text] At today's session the Politburo of the Central Committee of the PZPR familiarized itself with the country's current sociopolitical situation, defining the tasks for party work that emerged therefrom.

The Politburo familiarized itself with the report on the official party and state visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania, approving the results of the talks held there. It was stated that the visit was an important event in bilateral relations and that it has helped to consolidate the links of friendship connecting the two states and nations.

The Politburo emphasized the significance of a friendly exchange of views on the subject of key international problems, especially as regards the decisive stance of the two states acting for the sake of consolidation of peace and security in Europe and in the world as a whole.

It was emphasized with appreciation that important topics discussed were: economic cooperation and bilateral interest in seeking further possibilities for specialization and cooperation in industry, in utilizing idle capacity in Polish industry and in developing trade contacts.

The Politburo familiarized itself with the course and the results of the 36th CEMA session, accepting with satisfaction further steps in the consolidation of the economic integrity of the socialist countries, in particular, so far as undertakings concerning the broadening of cooperation and assistance in overcoming the economic crisis in Poland.

The Politburo also familiarized itself with the results of consultations regarding draft provisions on housing construction up to 1990 and with amendments that have been put forward concerning some principles of housing construction policy. It was emphasized that this program meets the intentions in the resolution of the Ninth PZPR Congress.

MILITARY COUNCIL HOLDS SESSION 12 JUNE

257 Internees To Be Freed

LD121916 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] The Military Council of National Salvation held a session today under the chairmanship of Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski. It made an assessment of the social, political and economic situation of the country in the past 6-month period and defined tasks for the near future.

The Military Council of National Salvation stated that the principal tasks which it set on 13 December 1981, despite numerous and still considerable impediments, are being implemented. Superior rights of the Polish socialist state have been secured. Destructive antistate activities have been decisively opposed. The state of internal security has improved. Poland has strengthened its position in the community of socialist countries.

The correct understanding of Polish affairs is gradually becoming universal in international life.

In connection with the continual normalization of life, the minister of internal affairs has been instructed to further alleviate selectively the burdens of martial law while at the same time decisively opposing everything and everyone that is acting to the detriment of national interests and the interests of the socialist state.

The Military Council of National Salvation reaffirmed its will to act vigorously and consistently and in accordance with the program of the Ninth PZPR Congress to regenerate the strength of the state and its democratization, to cure the economy and to bring about an authentic national accord of all forces which recognize the superior interest of the Polish socialist state.

The Military Council of National Salvation decided to make every effort and ensure most resolutely that all reforms are carried into effect in conditions of order and full observance of the law by the authorities and citizens.

The Military Council of National Salvation expressed its profound conviction that social peace in the country and peace in Europe constitute a precondition for attaining further real progress and for extricating Poland out of the crisis.

The minister of internal affairs, carrying out a recommendation by the chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation, Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, instructed the voivodas to consider and take decisions to repeal the suspension of activities by social, academic, cultural and other associations, and instructed the mayor of Warsaw to reconsider the status of the curfew in Warsaw.

The minister of internal affairs recommended that 257 internees whose attitudes have changed should be released from detention centers.

Economic Situation Discussed

LD122246 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 12 Jun (PAP) -- On 12 June a meeting of the Military Council of National Salvation was held under the chairmanship of Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The national economy is still experiencing huge difficulties. However, the situation has noticeably improved in some areas. A trend toward overcoming dependence on unjustified imports of raw materials and semi-finishing products is becoming apparent. Assistance from the Soviet Union and the other CEMA countries as well as economic cooperation with them are expanding.

In spite of the difficulties of everyday life, the Polish people are giving an example of patriotism, a sense of responsibility and an understanding of the seriousness of an especially difficult time in our history. In spite of this, unfavorable social and political manifestations continue to arise. At the beginning of May opponents of socialism managed to get groups of young people to demonstrate in the streets. Attempts at illegal organizational and propagandist activity are continuing.

In this context attention was drawn to the harmful consequences of the economic restrictions against Poland being continued by certain capitalist countries, above all the United States. Subversion and propaganda directed against our country are intensifying. The activity, which is motivated by the imperialist policy of destabilization, threatens peace in Europe. It directly threatens the national interests of Poles. It impedes the lifting of martial law restrictions, hinders the process of normalization, makes it harder to end the economic crisis, has a detrimental impact on the living conditions of the population and harms the process of building broad national agreement.

The Military Council of National Salvation drew attention to the serious deterioration in the international situation. The policy of an accelerated arms race and confrontation proclaimed by the U.S. administration has created a dangerous climate in which local conflicts, acts of aggression and neo-colonialst ventures are proliferating. Plans to upset internal tranquillity are also part of this policy.

MEDIA REVIEW 6 MONTHS OF MARTIAL LAW

TRYBUNA LUDU Comments

LD121044 Warsaw PAP in English 0827 GMT 12 Jun 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Jun (PAP) -- "Martial law brought a sobering down of minds and calming down of the atmosphere, TRYBUNA LUDU wrote in a[word indistinct], marking of six months of martial law in Poland. Poles accepted various restrictions with understanding, despite problems which they are causing.

"The improving mood of society and the growing efficiency of state mechanisms made it possible to lift many restrictions fairly quickly.

"However, not all the rigours have been lifted. The situation must not be allowed to aggravate anew, and we saw attempts at that on May 3 and 13.

"We can trust the authorities -- for they gave proof of that -- that the existing restrictions will be lifted in step with the progress of normalization of life, and in step with the efficiency of our containment of adventurist attempts to foment unrest again.

"Political opponents do not give up attempts to disturb normal life, attack from hiding the party and the authorities, propagate passivity and opposition, and stir unrest. It is beyond doubt, however, that ground is being cut from under their feet as everyday life proves their slogans to be false and their intention alien to the national cause. Many people have regained the[word indistinct] of this, although they are still distrustful of the authorities and frequently do nothing but passively wait for development."

"Many segments of society must, however, appreciate the fact that peace, security and a more or[words indistinct] of work have been restorted. Wishing to fulfill their civic obligations they will strive to cooperate with the authorities to make this atmosphere last.

"Numerous groups of people have made serious reappraisals of their assessment of events from before December 1981 and of the necessity of the decision taken by the Military Council of National Salvation on 13 December. They notice the positive developments of the past six months, the persistence of the authorities in overcoming the crisis and concrete moves serving the aim of deep transformations in our public life," TRYBUNA said.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI Review

LD111526 Warsaw PAP in English 1405 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Jun (PAP) -- ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, the Polish Army daily, devotes an entire feature page today to the balance sheet of the six-month period of martial law in Poland, observing at the outset that "it is least doubtless that martial law, by restoring calm and social discipline, has initiated positive processes of indispensable transformations in our life and that a lot has already been done over that brief period to remedy the socio-political life, develop the state's democratic structures, strengthen law and order and reform the economy.

"Although the political situation is not yet free from various tensions yet there are no open social conflicts already."

Further on the daily says: "In the conditions of order and social peace political parties develop animated activity, undertake efforts at consolidating the coalition character of state authority. The cooperation of the leading force of the nation -- the PUWP -- with the UPP [United Peasants Party] and the DP [Democratic Party] as well as with representatives of non-party milieus, including the lay Catholic circles, is tightening in the forum of the Sejm and the Council of State, the government and people's councils, the self-governed and cooperative organizations."

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI continued that "the period of January 1 through April 30, 1982, saw 209 personnel changes in the state and local administration including the recall of 12 deputy city mayors, 13 city mayors, 36 town and village governors, 129 village governors.

"Simultaneously, preparations are under way to bring to account and punish persons who brought about the present political and economic crisis while holding leading posts in the party and the apparatus of power in the past.

"The work of military commissars and military task groups in 1,059 enterprises and 1,065 village areas proved extremely beneficial. It helped strengthen the links of state authority, animate the work of administration and engage social forces in the work on overcoming the effects of the crisis, particularly during the past winter.

"Until May 31, 1982, the voivodship (provincial) courts passed sentences on 2,069 people, including 212 criminal offenders tried under summary procedure and 1,232 persons charged with theft and burglary. Sentences for robbery were passed on 327 persons. In the first five months of this year the courts punished 3,217 persons for profiteering."

"Without forejuding the future organisational forms of the socio-patriotic front of national accord, the Martial Council of National Redemption as well as the party and state authorities are striving to uphold the following motto in the political life: Who Is Not Against Us -- Can Be With Us," said ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

"In the past six months of martial law a lot has been done to build a multilateral and firm construction of agreement.

"Firstly, the intentions of the authorities and the goals which the Poles can and should agree on and unite -- if they want to ensure a prosperous future to the motherland and themselves -- have been put forth clearly and broadly.

"Secondly, the plans [as received] and partnerly relations between the PUWP and its allied political groups -- the UPP and the DP -- as well as activists of lay Catholic associations have been expanded and enriched.

"Thirdly, the state-church contacts are systematically maintained. The practice of direct meetings between the head of the Martial Council of National Redemption and the primate of Poland is continued.

"Poland has lived through the winter without hunger and cold. The nightmare of strikes has disappeared. The paralyzing of production and sabotaging of economic decisions has been terminated," say the Armed Forces newspaper.

"Fourthly, a lively dialogue is conducted by the authorities with all the milieus: of workers, peasants, youth and scientific and creative circles.

"The result of a universal social striving for national accord are spontaneously formed and operating civic committees of national rebirth. There are 7,000 of them at present and they affiliate over 123,000 citizens.

"Militarization of some branches of economy allowed to preserve and strengthen the production of the principal manufacturing branches, and by this, the material foundations of the state's defence potential. There is no doubt at present that only the rigours of martial law were able to liquidate in so short a time the internal (?threat) to our economy. "Over the past six months a significant step has been made in the implementation of economic reform. Martial law restored a proper pace of work in the branches of mining industry and ever more effectively checks the slump in the processing industry production. However, it could neither loosen the debt-noose nor ensure the inflow of supply materials imported from capitalist countries.

"Therefore, the overcoming of crisis must also mean a reorientation of our trade and a fuller utilization of possibilities offered by division of labour and specialization within the community of socialist states, and with the USSR in particular.

"Economic and credit restrictions applied by capitalist countries compell us to launch steps considerably increasing our self-reliance in raw materials and in the area of feeding the nation. A long-term programme is emerging to liquidate the national economy's dependence on countries willing to exploit the economic crisis for their political goals."

12-HOUR WARSAW RADIO PROGRAM REVIEWS MARTIAL LAW

LD120720 [Editorial Report] Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 0600 GMT on 12 June begins a 12-hour interview and phone-in program entitled "From 8 O'Clock to 8 O'Clock." Jerzy Maloczynski introduces the program and explains today's programming format. He says that news bulletins will be broadcast each hour and that feature programs on literature, sports and so on will be broadcast between the sections dealing with martial law.

At 0630 GMT the announcer asks Deputy Premiers Mieczyslaw Rakowski and Janusz Obodowski to comment on martial law. Obodowski begins by saying that martial law has saved the economy, recalling that last year's anticrisis program was blocked by strikes. Now, he says, things are better, although the market situation is still serious and the community is impatient for better results. Obodowski notes that social calm is the main condition for further development.

At 0636 GMT Rakowski comments on the political aspect of martial law, saying that a more appropriate term would have been "state of emergency" but that there was no provision for this in the Constitution. He remarks that although the Polish community is divided on martial law it does see a certain chance in it.

At 0640 GMT the presenter announces that listeners may begin to telephone their questions. At 0730 GMT the presenter says that the phone-in response has been lively. He asks Obodowski to sum up the questions he has already answered on prices, wages, and compensation for price hikes. Obodowski warns that it may be a matter of months before there is an improvement, adding that the processing industry fell behind in May. He says that in the second half of the year there should be more goods on the market, especially for children.

As regards criticism of the operational economic plans Obodowski says that the plans must be implemented and that a modification of the wage system is envisaged for next year. On the recently reduced prices of eggs and frozen food he states that, despite central price control, fluctuations are to be expected according to supply and demand; in other words, the system is now more flexible and market-oriented.

Obodowski then addresses himself to the compensation system, criticized for reducing work incentives, saying that the government is in favor of higher wages but wishes to avoid anarchy and inflation. He adds that wage increases are possible within the enterprise self-financing system, if supported by extra production. In conclusion Obodowski says that he told one questioner who does not believe in the economic reform that it is still too early to judge.

At 0745 GMT the presenter declares that the lines are now open to Rakowski. At 0812 GMT the studio program resumes with Rakowski saying that there were many telephone calls expressing various views. He summarizes the government stance on the state of martial law and the cost of its operation. Rakowski notes that some listeners said that they want the state of emergency to be maintained as long as possible and that some were critical of Solidarity. On several questions Rakowski promises to relay more fully by letter.

At 0905 GMT the studio program on the state of martial law resumes with Obodowski commenting on the usefulness of the phone-in and on the opportunity for him to speak with the people. He adds that there is no plan to reduce rations or procurement prices. As regards rationing, he says that is is too early to say when rationing can end.

At 1045 GMT the program resumes with an introduction to Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, and Marian Orzechowski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

Journalist Waldemar Rudnik says: "I would like to ask a few questions of Professor Mokrzyszczak. As we are to speak about the state of the party, we ought to be saying what the party looks like from the organizational viewpoint at present. We know that the party has experienced a very difficult period in these last dozen or so months; we know that many party members have been lost; many have handed in their party cards; many have been expelled. How many of us are there?"

The presenter adds: "If I may ask the comrade secretary: 'What are we fighting for; where are we heading?' is the question posed in the PZPR Central Committee program declaration, whereas our question is: Where are we now? Let us begin with the question as to how many of us there are."

Mokrzyszczak replies: "Certainly. In the period from 13 December 1981 until May 1982 inclusive our party diminished by more than 205,000 members and candidate members. At present it numbers 2,488,000. Thus since 30 June -- that is, practically speaking, reckoning from the 1 July strikes -- the party has lost 660,000 members.

"These are surely important symptoms of the (?party); that is, since January this year we observe a falling trend in the quantitative decline in the party. Thus, for example, in January the party decreased by a further 68,000; in February, by 60,000; in March by 48,000; in April, by 27,000. We will have the detailed data for May in the next few days. I would like to stress that the largest social group in the party is still the workers' group: more than 41 percent.

"What is currently taking place in the party? Is the state of this party of ours already satisfactory? In general, a state of satisfaction can never exist in our party for anxiety always has to trouble us -- if I may put it like this " and we must strive toward constant improvement. We already observe in a great many primary organizations -- for after all these are the basic force and they attest to the strength of the party -- how the skeleton of the party is developing into an ever more numerous body of the aktiv. Also, in the primary organizations independence of action is appearing, the independent solving of matters, even though on the other hand we must, and we do, give urgent attention to the uniform, instead of the selective, implementation of the party resolutions, generally speaking, the resolutions of the ninth congress, but also of the plenary sessions, particularly of the seventh and eighth plenums."

Rudnik asks: "Would you agree with such an observation to the effect that some functions being implemented to date by the party apparatus should gradually be assumed by the party aktiv? Is this observation correct in your opinion?

Mokrzyszczak answers: "It is in general well-founded, if I may say so, and it is even documented. Let us take, for example, the issue of the form of preparations for plenary meetings of the Central Committee and consultations with party members. We are doing this at all seminars with party members and we will do it again 15-18 June. We are adding a number of questions. The comrades reply to them. Thus, it may be said that we jointly prepare documents for the plenary session of the Central Committee.

"When I was recently attending several plenary meetings of voivodship committees I found that this method is also being introduced by them. For instance, when preparing its plenary meeting the Wloclawek Voivodship committee assessed by a similar method the state of affairs in the voivodship party organization and prepared resolutions. This method of action which could, I believe, already be considered traditional in our organization -- since we are preparing the plenary meeting devoted to youth problems in the same way, with broad consultations and also with young people's participation -- may also be considered as simply becoming a method of the system of our party's work and being generally accepted by our membership."

Rudnik speaks to Professor Orzechowski on the draft program declaration entitled "What Are We Fighting For, Where Are We Heading?", noting that "it is a draft document designed for now."

Orzechowski replies: "Yes, that is true. It is a draft document designed for now. I would like to repeat once more what we have said many times: It is a synthesis of resolutions of the Ninth PZPR Congress which remain the immutable line of our party. There has been and there still is no retreat from the ninth congress and there will not be one. At the same time, it is supposed to be a bridge towards this long-term program of our party which, in accordance with the resolution of the ninth congress, is being prepared.

"I would like to say that since 13 December our party has been through a lot. It has followed a very long and difficult, but also a creative path; the path which could be defined as gathering one's strength, as regaining lost positions and as strengthening one's identity, one's -- as they say so nicely -- ideological and political identity. After all, today we are at such a moment when a considerable part of primary party organizations, about which I have spoken, have pulled themselves together, are active and capable of acting.

"A very important issue at the moment is that of going out to the public and to those who are not affiliated with the party. During one of the meetings which I recently attended a party activist (word indistinct) opined that it is relatively easy to be a party member among party members. It is considerably more difficult to be a party member among persons who are not affiliated, but this is an issue which is most important for us here.

"As far as this is concerned the ideological declaration of our party has fulfilled its function, that is, the discussion over this declaration. It seems to me that it could be phased like that: that regardless of all shortcomings of this draft, all critical remarks coming from various circles, it has still been conducive -- and still is -- to consolidate what could be called the Marxist-Leninist core of our party."

Rudnik then asks him: "The past decade has been significant also because of neglect of precisely these ideological activities in the party. Not long ago there was the first national ideological and political conference of the party. What was the fate of the conference, or rather, what is the fate of its results?"

Orzechowski answers: "It is impossible and impermissible to restrict the summing up of the outcome of this conference to the fact that it has taken place and, at the same time, we should not expect immediate results. The issue of ideology is the issue of awareness of stances and it is an issue involving a long time. We can put it like this: ideological conferences at voivodship levels have taken place and are still taking place; things of that kind have already taken place in several voivodships.

"Conclusions emerging from that conference have been worked out and they have been submitted to voivodship committees to be implemented. Many topics which are to be worked out were not omitted (as heard). Another result of this conference is a long-term work plan which is being prepared by us at present. I believe that it is a conference whose significance rests not only in the 2 days in which it took place. We will return to it and to the subjects which were raised there, to doubts, questions and issues connected with it for many years."

Rudnik remarks: "Quite often, until recently, it was said that the biggest drawback in the activity of the party central link -- the Central Committee -- is insufficient intra-party information. Party members had felt abandoned. What are the symptoms (?now); what signals do you get during your local visits?"

Orzechowski replies: "(?with) party information it is quite a strange matter, because it is now possible to meet with two views: on the one hand, that there is a great abundance of information, and on the other that there is not as much of it as one would want. But please note that never in the history of our party has it been that the Secretariat, the members of the Central Committee Secretariat, have met almost nonstop with the broad aktiv. This is also one of the forms of information."

Rudnik adds: "(?not only) secretaries, but also members of the Politburo."

Orzechowski says: "Well, (?but) most of the secretaries are at the same time Politburo members, so in this circle of direct information about party matters, about commission matters, about what the (?Central) Committee is doing, there are thousands of activists."

Rudnik says that regional reporters are asked to take an interest in meetings attended by a certain member of the Politburo or Secretariat in thier own area. They frequently reply that they cannot keep up after him -- a remark which provokes laughter from Mokrzyszczak. Orzechowski remarks: "well, then (word indistinct); a confirmation of this (word indistinct)."

Mokrzyszczak interrupts him, saying: "one moment, may I? I would like to return to the subject of information (word indistinct). It really was like that, quite recently, that comrades at our meetings were saying: give us more, more information. At present people are beginning to say that there is already too much of it. That is, not that there is too much in general, but merely there are requests that this information should be structured differently: more analysis, more prognosis."

Rudnik then announces at 1059 GMT that both officials are available to answer questions by telephone.

At 1210 GMT Rudnik asks Orzechowski about the issues for which the listeners expressed most concern.

Orzechowski says: "I had three categories of listeners. There were members of the party who are concerned about various issues who made suggestions and who urged us to tackle various issues; there were nonparty people who touched upon many issues and who are worried about the fate of the country, about the destiny of the homeland, about how to improve things, and who drew my attention to shortcomings in the implementation of the reform. More about that in a while. The third group are those who are simply our political opponents. Sometimes they refer to [word indistinct], to Lenin; they attack our entire policy, in particular [words indistinct]."

While reception of the program deteriorates significantly, an unidentified voice expresses surprise at a listener who telephoned the studio and "completely negated the achievements of the past 37 years."

A voice, believed to be Orzechowski's replies: "I have referred to this before. This is a case of one's own fate, one's own failures being identified with the whole country. A generalization, an identification of one's own predicament, the predicament of one's own milieu with that of the whole country, of the system, of the party and of the state. The habit of looking up to others, to the West, to the more developed gives rise to fantastic ideas about how to get out of the rut -- such as permitting emigration, letting people travel and own dollars and bring them home. This is supposed to be a miraculous method.

"However, there are also other voices concerned about regaining confidence at the grassroots level, above all in the factories. There have not been enough changes there. There have not been enough changes in the parishes. A listener made an interesting comment that we are abusing the word socialism in the press and in our daily propaganda. He said we should speak about it correctly, give it content and not abuse the word."

A further deterioration in reception makes identification of speakers virtually impossible.

An unidentified voice refers to the great role played by the declaration "What Are We Fighting For, Where Are We Heading?" and says that those party members who do not represent the party at the grassroots level as they should ought to cease to represent the party.

A voice, believed to be Orzechowski's, says: "This is true; but it is not that simple. The declaration will not resolve the issues on its own. However, there have been suggestions that there should be many more social activists in our party, that part of the party apparatus should not be based on the party establishment. This can be carried out on the basis of the principle of people taking compulsory leave."

Another voice says that there will not be any renewal unless the renewal reaches the factories and the grassroots. The discussion goes on to summarize the types of inquiries and remarks made by listeners phoning in. The majority of callers sought advice on particular problems including economic problems. However, some callers discussed the problems affecting the functioning of the party with the general consensus of opinion being that the party should improve its activities in the factories and at the grassroots level.

At 1500 GMT after an interlude of music and news, an unidentified voice believed to be that of Jozef Wiejacz, under secretary of state in the Foreign Ministry and who is in the studio awaiting listener's questions, thanks listeners for phoning in and says that most of the people on the line were genuinely concerned about Poland improving its image in the world. Ryszard Strzelecki, under secretary of state in the Ministry of Foreign Trade, is also in the studio and refers to the influence of the economic reform of foreign trade.

At 1609 GMT an unidentified voice says that the program will now carry a recording of remarks made earlier in the day by listeners and by Deputy Premiers Mieczyslaw Rakowski and Janusz Obodowski -- presumably made while other programs were being aired.

An unidentified listener phones in and says: "Mr Premier Rakowski, I want to say something about the state of marital law. I shall not give my name, of course. I have never been in favor of martial law and I will not support the state of martial law. We do not deserve this for our hard work."

Rakowski replies: "Yes, I understand, dear lady. I would be very stupid, or a complete moron, to think that all citizens support martial law. This is your private and civic view, madam, and I do not hold this against you. [Words indistinct] I will not attempt to convince you over the telephone about why we are not appreciated. I simply receive your statement as a statement of conviction; you are simply saying what you think."

This is followed by a question from a distraught woman who maintains that her whole life has collapsed around her. Rakowski gives her his personal telephone number and asks her to phone him. Another listener says that he thinks the authorities have to display a high level of morality, and he maintains that some people in authority do not have the moral integrity for their jobs.

Deputy Premier Obodowski replies that while he agrees that the authorities should be moral and a whole body of people within the apparatus, especially within the economic apparatus, has grown accustomed to a system based on the issuing of directives and prohibitions, he questions whether the best solution is to remove these people. However, he does believe that there will be some movement in the cadres.

At 1635 GMT "selected recordings" of earlier telephone conversations with Mokrzyszczak and Orzechowski are played. An unidentified caller says: "Because of my profession I travel a lot over the country and I know the moods existing at the moment. Of course I shall not lecture you on Poland 'A' and Poland 'B'. I have Poland 'B' in mind -- the small towns. I think the issue is important since there is still immense corruption there. The same setup exists there as before 1980. Nothing has changed. And if one is to speak of renewal and the involvement of the community, at least half of the community will not get involved because it can see what things are like. My suggestion is that a team for combatting corruption be set up centrally."

Orzechowski's answer is largely indistinct. Among other things, he can be heard saying: "Thank you very much for telling me about this. What you have said is confirmed by many other reports. We know of such things and we must combat them."

Another caller complains that the situation governing the dissemination of information is not good and that the information that is released is selective.

Mokrzyszczak answers: "Your view is quite universal. I often come across it in my travels in the country. At meetings the need is voiced that apart from [words indistinct] information. Party members demand this from us. It is necessary to prepare more analytical but at the same time synthetic reports, reports which will also serve as forecasts."

Asked whether it would be possible to give the PZPR another name, Orzechowski says: "People have already wanted to create a strange Polish labor party. But what is going to change with the change of the name? Style only, if we do not change the people, if we do not implement our program or statute. What is going to change if we call it differently? Please bear in mind that 42 percent are workers. Workers constitute the largest group."

Another unidentified caller asks: "I know that after the ninth congress our party, in particular the Central Committee and the Politburo, was purged and renewed. The only thing that worries me is that it will soon be a year since the ninth congress and yet nothing has changed in work enterprises, in party works and departmental committees. The party authorities are the same, the same surnames, the same people. Despite the fact that party members, one can say, were defining themselves, they were defining themselves in conversations with secretaries of a works or of departmental organization as follows: Listen, what are you getting at? Don't be stupid. We know that is what I am like. We've known each other for so many years, so why are you fooling around?

"This is what self-defining is often like. At works or departmental meetings in our enterprise, members are rather passive. They do not say a word. What happens at a meeting is that a secretary says what he has to say and there is no activity among members. Those who want to be active and say what is troubling them, what they think, are later ridiculed by the other members."

Mokrzyszczak answers: "This is a very significant problem. As you know, over 50 percent of first secretaries of primary party organizations are performing this function for the first time through choice. This is a great number of people who have not been trained. In the initial stage, after the congress, we managed to train secretaries from larger enterprises on short-term course. Now we are faced with the immense task of training primary secretaries. [Words indistinct] discussion in primary party organizations (words indistinct) was active so long as there was interest in the so-called central issues. As soon as it comes to solving principle issues of the party and of the enterprise, there is nothing but silence. It is more difficult to sort things out in one's own place than at the top. But things must be sorted out. [Words indistinct] above all, we must settle accounts with party members in work enterprises on the tasks and functions for which the party recommended them in a primary party organization. There will be a different climate then; people will want to discuss things because they will know that those whom they recommend are made to account for what they do at their enterprise."

At 1650 GMT the program resumes with recordings of remarks made by Wiejacz and Strzelecki earlier in the day.

The program ends at 1700 GMT.

SZCZECIN VOIVODA ORDERS CURFEW LIFTED 12 JUNE

LD111628 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1510 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] The Szczecin Voivoda has issued an order lifting the curfew in the city as of 12 June. The decision was made possible thanks to the stabilization of life in the city and the improvement of law, order and public security.

'DISTURBANCES' CREATED IN GDANSK, WROCLAW 13 JUN

LD131728 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1630 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Six months after the introduction of martial law -- which was also eased recently by the recommendations of the Military Council of National Salvation -- moods of stabilization, relief and relaxation are clearly perceived. The public is stating its support for calm, social order and normal, productive work, which is the source of all improvement in the conditions of life. Thus today calm reigned in towns, villages and housing estates.

Unfortunately, in Gdansk and Wroclaw irresponsible groups, clearly instigated by the extreme in Solidarity, tried to organize demonstrations and start street disturbances. This intention was speedily and effectively ended by organs of order. What stands out is the fact that the inspirers of these demonstrations, exploiting Sunday services, organized small groups of young people within the shrines in order to -- as happened in Gdansk -- move out into the street. These practices arouse understandable outrage among believers.

PAP ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON POSSIBLE PAPAL VISIT

LD131800 Warsaw PAP in English 1717 GMT 13 Jun 82

["PAP Communique" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Jun (PAP) -- In connection with various statements that have been made about the visit to Poland by John Paul II, the Polish Press Agency has learned that the authorities of the Polish People's Republic, fully aware of their responsibilities, have studied related problems.

They restate their invariable position that the Polish-born pontiff will be cordially welcome visitor in his homeland. On the other hand, the date and the programme of the visit require that the Government of the Polish People's Republic, the Holy See and the Polish Episcopate arrive at indispensable arrangements, according to the practice followed by every state.

Unilateral moves not agreed upon with the state authorities and sensational allegations made by foreign mass media fail to serve this objective.

The state authorities of the Polish People's Republic believe that the visit by his holiness should take a thoroughly secure and undisturbed course worthy of its rank, useful for the nation and the stability of the state. It should contribute to strengthening peace in Europe and around the world, an objective which the Holy See has repeatedly espoused as the most important. The visit should be preceded by thorough organizational arrangements for which adequate socio-political conditions are indispensable. These conditions depend on the progress of normalization in Poland.

The authorities of the socialist state are making and will continue to make active efforts toward this end. Their effect would, no doubt, be greater, were it not for the actions taken by the forces which are out to disturb social peace, and the propaganda aggression and economic restrictions applied by definite Western circles.

The state authorities of the Polish People's Republic acknowledge in good faith the assurances made by the Polish Episcopate about its will to cooperate in the renewal of social life, in protecting the highest common national values -- the Polish state and national accord.

The state authorities reaffirm their readiness and will to continue constructive cooperation with the church for the well-being of our motherland -- the Polish People's Republic.

Bishops Reinforce Invitation

LD130924 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Communique from the 185th Conference of the Episcopate of Poland; date of issue not specified]

[Text] The 185th Conference of the Episcopate of Poland held its deliberations in Warsaw on 8 June under the chairmanship of the primate of Poland, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, in which bishops ordinaries took part.

The main subject of the conference was the announced visit of the holy father in Poland. The bishops reinforced with pleasure their invitation regarding the holy father's visit to Poland during the 600th anniversary of the presence of the image of the mother of God at Jasna Gora this August.

The bishops are convinced that the realization of the pilgrimage of the holy father despite the difficulties will be a sign of God's great mercy, will strengthen the unity of Poles among themselves, and will also strengthen community between nations.

The bishops will inform the holy father without delay of the firm expectation for his visit, and they will initiate talks with the state authorities in order to be able to prepare the pilgrimage of the holy father and to carry it out in a dignified manner.

DAILY INTERVIEWS ORZECHOWSKI ON PZPR PROBLEMS

PM110815 [Editorial Report] Gdansk GLOS WYBRZEZA in Polish 4-6 June 1982 carries on page 3 a 3,500-word Jozef Krolikowski interview with PZPR Central Committee Secretary Marian Orzechowski in anticipation of a Gdansk Voivodship PZPR ideological conference which is to be held "at the beginning of July." When asked to expand on Jaruzelski's statement that "we now must rediscover Marxism-Leninism," Orzechowski states that party members and activists should study Marxism-Leninism in depth and that non-Marxists should be taught its "real meaning." After referring to mistakes made in the past, when a gap existed between theory and practice, Orzechowski asserts that the party's "ideological identity is now being restored." He then discussed at length the Polish people's alleged tendency to glorify their past and the way in which "antisocialist forces" used it to "indoctrinate" young people. Referring to Gdansk Voivodship's problems, Orzechowski states that he has noticed a considerable improvement in PZPR members' morale. Party members, he asserts, have now realized that they are all "responsible for the party, state and nation" and that only the party can "lead the country out of the crisis."

PZPR'S KUBIAK ATTENDS KRAKOW, PULAWY MEETINGS

Krakow Party Plenum

LD122052 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] A plenum of the Krakow party committee discussed the socialist consciousness of the younger generation and its full participation in the country's socioeconomic life. The subject is very difficult and unusually necessary; it is representative of the problems of the whole party and all the voivodships. The participants in the session decided not to adopt a resolution but to treat the results of the discussion as the position of the Krakow party organization at the coming Central Committee plenum.

Hieronim Kubiak, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, drew attention to the need for understanding the fact that young people, representing one-third of the generality of workers, need not consider what the state can give them, but what they can and should give the state.

Social Support for Party

AU111045 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Jun 82 p 2

[PAP report: "Social Support for Party Program -- Aktivs Meet in Pulawy"]

[Text] Hieronim Kubiak, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, met on 7 June with the party aktivs of the Pulawy town and region as well as with representatives of the National Unity Front, the Civic Committee for National Rebirth and town councillors.

The meeting, which lasted several hours, discussed the country's most vital sociopolitical problems, including the conditions for national agreement. H. Kubiak said that such agreement must be expressed in the form of social support for a definite program. The point is that a majority of people should reach agreement on a program that is able to take the country out of its crisis. The civic committees for national rebirth should become the foundation of nationwide agreement.

H. Kubiat stressed that there was no return to the practices before 13 December 1981 and to those before August 1980. We would not have been able to function any longer under such practices, he said, and that is the party's resolution. Socialism will not be built against the will of the majority of the people. Socialism can be built only if the majority of the people actively commits itself to the necessary activities. The Polish intelligentsia, which now totals 1.3 million higher school graduates, have to play an enormous role in that. The point is that this intelligentsia should at this stage define its duties toward the country in the same way as its forerunners did in the period between the wars and during the first years of People's Poland. What Poland needs is the Polish intelligentsia's ideas responding to Poland's needs, H. Kubiak said.

Discussing workers self-management bodies, H. Kubiak said that such bodies are necessary, but that they must be thinking collective masters and not factors that encourage new conflicts. He also answered many questions on education, higher schools, economic reform and the work done by the commission for crisis problems, and toured the Pulawy nitrogen plant.

BALKAN NATIONS ENERGY CONFERENCE CONCLUDES

Ceausescu Receives Delegates

AU111916 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Bucharest, 11 Jun (AGERPRES) -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on June 11 the heads of the delegations participant in the works of the meeting of Multilateral Balkan Cooperation in Energy and Raw Materials taking place in Bucharest: Dimitur Iliev, deputy minister of energy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, (Dionissis Polihronopoulos), secretary general, the Ministry of Industry and Energy of Greece, Djuro Podunavic, vice-chairman of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry of Yugoslavia, (Erdemir Karakas), undersecretary of state, the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources of Turkey.

The interview was attended by Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, and Trandafir Cocarla, Romanian minister of electric energy.

The Romanian chief delegate, Trandafir Cocarla, accounted of the unfolding of the meeting and its results, highlighting the mutual wish to develop the collaboration in energy and raw materials.

President Nicolae Ceausescu appreciated the exchange of views and experience held in Bucharest on energy and raw materials and stressed that further concrete action should be taken for the promotion of more active collaboration on a bilateral and multi-lateral plane among the Balkan countries in acceptable, mutually advantageous forms that should contribute to the socio-economic development, to raising their welfare

The Romanian president considered that this collaboration fits within the general policy of the states and peoples in the Balkans for the transformation of the Balkans into a zone of friendship, collaboration, confidence and good neighbourliness and, in the future, free of nuclear weapons, within the struggle for peace, detente, security in Europe and the world over.

Nicolae Ceausescu requested that the heads of state of the countries participant in the Bucharest meeting be conveyed his warm salute and best wishes, together with Romania's wish to continue the collaboration in this important and topical economic domain.

The interview passed in an atmosphere of warm cordiality and friendship.

Talks End

AU111934 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1825 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Bucharest, 11 Jun (AGERPRES) -- The proceedings of the reunion on Balkan multilateral cooperation in energy and raw materials concluded in Bucharest, on June 11. For five days, the delegations of the participating states examined the current and future questions of the cooperation in energy and raw materials, as well as the possibilities of intensifying bilateral and many-sided cooperation among the countries in that area, in a spirit of understanding and mutual respect.

Satisfaction was expressed that the Bucharest reunion went down as a new concrete action which met the interests of the Balkan countries and made a contribution to the application of the Final Act of the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

In the last day, the final document of the conference was adopted by consensus. It includes recommendations for the interconnection of the electric transport networks of the Balkan countries, the design, construction and exploitation of hydropower units, technologies for the exploitation and best use of energy resources, methods and solutions aimed at ensuring the rational use of energy in economy, the capitalization of new and reusable power sources, the recovery and use of power waste, cooperation on third markets, as well as the participation of UN competent bodies.

The concluding address was made by the Romanian chief delegate, Trandafir Cocarla, minister of electric energy, who pointed out that the Bucharest reunion went down as an important moment in the evolution of Balkan many-sided collaboration, the decisions and recommendations adopted being a guarantee that the new possibilities of cooperation singled out on this occasion would lead to the increase of the number of concrete collaboration and exchange ventures and would ensure a further dialogue for maintaining the dynamics of the multilateral cooperation among Balkan countries in energy. The fact that Bucharest was the venue of the Balkan reunion on energy -- the speaker said -- illustrates Romania's interest in maintaining a permanent dialogue and further cooperation in most varied domains among the Balkan countries, Romania being ready to back any action meant to favour the development and deepening of collaboration in that zone.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES SIERRA LEONE AMBASSADOR

AU111914 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Bucharest, 11 Jun (AGERPRES) -- On June 11, Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, received Eya Etoam Mbayo, who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Sierra Leone to Romania.

The ceremony marking the accreditation of the ambassador of the Sierra Leone occasioned an exchange of salutes between presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Siaka Stevens.

The address presented by Ambassador Eya Etoam Mbayo evokes the relations of friendship between Romania and Sierra Leone, and in this framework, it appreciates Romania's cooperation and wide collaboration with the developing countries, with the peoples fighting for safeguarding and asserting their national indepence, for free development of the road of progress and civilization. "The support granted by your government to the oppressed peoples that are still under the yoke of foreign domination, of neocolonialism and of the racial discrimination, is enjoying highest appreciation in our country" the address reads.

The address presented in response by the Romanian head of state reads among other things:

"We see with satisfaction that the Romanian-Sierra Leoni relations are developing fruitfully, setting out from mutual esteem and respect, in tune with the agreements existing between our countries. I wish to reassert our resolve to take all measures in view of implementing the reached agreements, of achieving further ventures of economic cooperation -- these making a lasting base for the ascending course of the relations of collaboration between our countries and peoples.

At the same time I reassert the wish of my country to develop the bilateral relations on all planes and to strengthen further the collaboration between Romania and Sierra Lenoe on an international plane, in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, against the racist and apartheid policy, for enhancing our countries' contribution alongside other small and medium-sized states and developing and nonaligned states, to finding constructive solutions to the problems confronting mankind at present, to the assertion of the policy of peace, national independence, detente and understanding among nations.

DASCALESCU MEETS WITH CEMA DELEGATES IN BUDAPEST

AU111317 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, 11 Jun (AGERPRES) -- While in Budapest at head of Romania's delegation to CMEA session, Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, prime minister of Romania, had an interview with Grisha Filipov, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, head of the Bulgarian delegation to the CMEA session.

During the interview, questions were approached related to bilateral relations, to the economic cooperation and collaboration between the two countries in particular. Both sides expressed their wish to ever more powerfully develop their bilateral economic relations and unflinchingly translate into fact the decisions and understandings reached during the meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov with a view to expanding cooperation in production on mutually advantageous terms.

On June 10, Constantin Dascalescu met with Gyorgy Lazar, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the HSWP, prime minister of the Hungarian People's Republic, head of the Hungarian delegation to the CMEA session.

In the spirit of the understandings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Janos Kadar, questions were discussed concerning bilateral economic relations, the Romanian-Hungarian collaboration and cooperation, and the joint wish was expressed to further develop those relations.

On June 10 Constantin Dascalescu also met with Lubomir Strougal, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, prime minister of Czechoslovakia, head of the Czechoslovak delegation to the CMEA session.

During the interview, which occasioned an exchange of cordial salutes between Nicolae Ceausescu and Gustav Husak, the two heads of government examined questions regarding the development of the relations of economic collaboration and cooperation between Romania and Czechoslovakia, as well as aspects of their commercial exchanges and the strengthening of bilateral cooperation on multiple planes.

The joint will was expressed on the occasion to identify new possibilities of further developing mutually advantageous economic collaboration in the spirit of the understanding covenanted at top level.

GREETINGS SENT TO AUSTRALIAN COMMUNIST CONGRESS

AU111319 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Bucharest, 11 Jun (AGERPRES) -- The CC of the RCP addressed a message of friendship and militant solidarity to the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of Australia, to all militants of that party, to the Australian working people.

The Romanian communists, the working people in Romania -- the message shows -- follow with feelings of solidarity the activity the Communist Party of Australia carries on for the promotion of the working people's fundamental interests, of the Australian people's aspirations after social progress, democracy and peace.

The message reiterates the RCP and Romanian state's stand on the main current international issues.

The Romanian Communist Party -- the message mentions -- develops broad collaboration relations with the communist and workers' parties, with the socialist, social democratic and ruling parties, with the national liberation movements, with other progressive and democratic forces. taking firm action for the observance of the principles of independence and autonomy, fully equal rights, mutual esteem and trust, each party's right to self-reliantly set its political line, strategy and tactics in accordance with the specific conditions in which it carries on its activity and struggle, with the respective people's will and fundamental aspirations.

In conclusion, satisfaction is expressed in the message at the steady development of the relations of friendship and comradely collaboration between the two parties as well as the conviction that these relations will continually expand, in the interests of the Romanian and Australian peoples, of the solidarity of all anti-imperialist, progressive and democratic forces, of the cause of peace, independence, freedom, understanding and collaboration among peoples.

CEAUSESCU SPEAKS AT ARAD MASS RALLY 10 JUNE

AU101625 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1440 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at a 10 June mass rally in Arad municipality during his working visit to Arad County -- live]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends,

To begin with, I would like to extend to you, participants in this big mass rally and all inhabitants of Arad municipality and county, warm revolutionary greetings and best wishes on behalf of the party Central Committee, the government, the State Council and myself personally. [applause, cheers, chants]

We are paying a working visit to Arad in the second year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. We wanted to discuss with the party organizations, working people's councils, working people's collectives in industry and agriculture as well as with the county party committee and people's council the implementation of the 12th party congress decisions. I must say that, generally speaking, we have gained good impressions from our visit. We noted with much satisfaction that the Arad working people, like all our people, are resolutely attaining the important goals devolving upon them from the party program and the 12th party congress decisions. [applause, cheers, chants]

The Arad industry occupies an important place in Socialist Romania's industry; as far as the enterprise for railroad cars is concerned, it occupies first place -- it is the most important enterprise of this kind in Romania. [applause, cheers, chants]

Likewise, the lathe enterprise which we decided to rename the Arad Machine-Tools Enterprise is one of the largest enterprises in Romania. [applause, cheers, chants]

The Arad textile enterprise also occupies an important place in the Romanian textile industry and has attained good-quality production; its almost 9,000 working people are honorably fulfilling their tasks. In all three enterprises visited, I noted that steady efforts are being made there, like in all Arad enterprises, to fulfill this year's tasks. I would like to extend warmest congratulations to all collectives in these enterprises and all working people in the Arad industry for the result thus far and I wish them new successes in the future. [applause, cheers, chants]

As you all know very well, the Seventh 5-Year Plan provides for our fatherland's development onto higher levels in all fields, for the attainment of a new quality of work and life and for Romania's transition to a new development stage -- from a developing socialist country with an average development level. In this respect, our people, headed by the workers class and led by the RCP, have resolutely proceeded to attain this very important strategic target for our fatherland's future. [applause, cheers, chants]

In this activity, the inhabitants of Arad occupy an important place. I have already mentioned the good impressions we gained from this visit. Of course, there is still a lot to be done in all fields, both in Arad and throughout the country to unflinchingly implement the 12th party congress decisions. We have good results, it is true, but there is still much left to be done. Here, in Arad, we have certain very important enterprises. When I visited Oradea yesterday, I told the Working People's Collective of the Infratirea Enterprise that it must occupy a front-ranking place not only at the national level but also at the world level and that it should become an enterprise of high technology which can compete with any other similar enterprise abroad. The builders of the Oradea Machine-Tool Enterprise pledges to work to attain this goal. I am well aware of the fact that there is competition between Oradea and Arad. The comrades of the Arad Machine-Tool Enterprise said today that they will not be left behind and that they also want [loud cheers and chants], they want to ensure that their machine-tool enterprise occupies a front-ranking place. Actually I believe that this is quite feasible today. We invested a lot of money in this enterprise, in the railroad cars enterprise and in the entire industry of our fatherland. We have created an industry endowed with the most advanced technology.

Therefore, all conditions exist for our industry to attain today a higher quality and in this respect for the Arad Machine-Tools Enterprise to produce highly technical machinery which can compete at world level both from a technical viewpoint and from the viewpoint of economic efficiency, thus occupying an important and front-ranking place among the world's best enterprises in this field. [applause, cheers, chants]

One can say the same thing about the railroad-car enterprise, which is a large enterprise in this field, not only in Romania but also in Europe. There are few enterprises of its size in this particular field. However, it should now attain a high-quality production and economic efficiency. [applause, cheers, chants]

Some foreigners may say that our ambitions are too great and the requirements too big. I would like to tell those people from abroad who may raise such questions that the attainment of this target is within the grasp of the working people in Romania, including the Arad working people, and that we are capable of accomplishing it and will show that both the Arad and the Romanian industry in general can compete with the best in the world. [loud applause, cheers, chants]

We have a wonderful workers class which is daily proving its professional and technical capacity to attain ever better products of ever higher quality. We have an advanced and knowledgeable technical intelligentsia which can resolve the most complicated problems in all fields of activity. By relying upon our workers class and technical intelligentsia, we are confident that we will succeed in turning the Romanian industry, in a short period of time, into an industry of high quality and high technological level which can compete with the best in the world. [applause, cheers, chants]

To all this mentioned before, one should add the powerful technical base created in the past 15 years and the powerful educational system of all grades and fields. I am now particularly referring to the technical education, which ensures the necessary cadres for all fields of activity. On this basis, we are confident that we will attain the goals set by the 12th party congress and a new quality of the Romanian industry: will increase its technical competitiveness and economic efficiency; and on this basis, will ensure the growth of the national income and wealth of our fatherland, the sure foundation of the country's overall development and the continuous elevation of the people's material and intellectual well-being. [applause, cheers, chants]

Comrades, it is necessary to intensify efforts to commendably fulfill plan provisions and attain a production of high quality and technical level. We should lay emphasis upon continuously reducing material consumption. We should always concern ourselves with increasing economic efficiency and labor productivity and ensuring that each unit implements the principles of workers self-management and self-administration. Each working people's collective, in its capacity as owners, producers and end-users should better administer that part of the national wealth entrusted to the respective collective and should obtain the maximum economic efficiency both for securing the necessary means of the enlarged reproduction and for continuously elevating the people's overall well-being. We must prove that our fatherland's workers and working people, regardless of nationality, are aware of the fact that they are the owners of the means of production and of the entire national wealth and responsibly live up to the trust put into them, thus demonstrating that they are good owners and administrators, that they run the country better than the exploiting classes did in the past and that the workers, peasants and intelligentsia, in close unity under the leadership of communists, can prove that a people who are masters of the national riches and its destiny know how to build its free future in accordance with its wishes. [applause, cheers, chants]

We also gained good impressions from our visit to the county's agriculture. We visited a pear enterprise and the (?Cintana) agricultural production cooperative. Generally speaking, we gained good impressions from these visits. I would like to particularly point out the good results and activities of the (Cintana) cooperative, which has had large crops for years and has developed a powerful livestock sector. We could see that the grain, wheat and other crops of this cooperative are in good shape. I believe that Arad County can commendably fulfill its agricultural tasks this year.

Therefore, I would like to congratulate the cooperative workers I visited today and all cooperative workers, peasants and working people in Arad, and I wish them ever greater successes in attaining ever larger crops and increasing the contribution of agriculture to the development of the county and the overall development of the fatherland. [applause, cheers, chants]

It is necessary to resolutely work in agriculture to attain the targets established by the 12th Congress. As I said at the recent expanded plenum of the party Central Committee, agriculture occupies an important place in the Romanian economy. To carry out the agrarian revolution and to attain a highly productive agriculture presupposes a steady activity, day by day, of all those working in agriculture.

Indeed comrades, I did not just happen to say that it is not easy to become a good agricultural worker. Indeed, it is not easy to be a good builder of railroad cars or machine tools. However, it is even more difficult to be a good agricultural worker, since agriculture requires that you always know what the plants or animals need: Therefore, I believe it necessary to pay greater attention to improving the professional training and knowledge of our agricultural workers who are active in a basic branch of the Romanian economy. [applause, cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, as you well know, if rain does not fall, the factories can still go on working. However, in the fields, the workers must find ways to carry on their activities even in the absence of rain with the aim of attaining good crops. This requires knowledge, ingenuity, very well organized work and discipline.

I do not underestimate our industry: On the contrary I hold our industry and our people in factories and plants in high regard. But we did underestimate agriculture for a certain period. Many of those active in agriculture failed to understand that there can be no good agriculture without thoroughly training the peasantry and working people in agriculture. That is why I am laying such great emphasis on the importance and need to ensure the scientific and professional training of our cooperative peasantry. [applause, cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, I do not want to refer now to certain shortcomings and deficiencies noted during the visit. I discussed them with the respective working people's collectives and the leading comrades of the party county committee and of the industry. Therefore, I would just like to express the conviction that firm action will be taken to eliminate shortcomings still manifest both in industry, agriculture and other fields, so that the Arad working people can commendably fulfill the tasks set for this year and the entire 5-year plan and occupy an ever more important place in the overall development of the Romanian economy and a front-ranking place in the competition between our fatherland's counties, if possible, even first place. I would be pleased to see this happen. [applause, cheers, chants]

I would like the county party committee, other organizations, the management councils and the working people of Arad to understand that, by not making any kind of public criticism at this mass rally, I prove my trust in the Arad working people, communists and all inhabitants, regardless of nationality, that they will act in such a way as to show that it is not necessary to always tell them what they have done wrong and that they can draw the necessary conclusions themselves and responsibly work to ensure the proper development of the entire activity. [applause, cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, it is also necessary to pay appropriate attention to the professional and technical training of cadres and to the political-educational activity of shaping the socialist awareness of the new man, who is a conscious builder of his free future. I dealt in detail with this subject at the recent expanded plenum of the party Central Committee. Therefore, I will not dwell upon this subject now. I am convinced that in this field, too, the working people of Arad, the party organization and all collectives in towns and villages and in educational and research institutes will resolutely work to implement these important tasks for the fatherland's overall development. It is true that the material base is the decisive factor. However, science, culture and professional training in their turn play a very important part. Without basing socialist development on science, the best achievements of mankind and good professional training, we will not be able to attain our goals.

Therefore, the dialectical unity between the material base and the development of the forces of production on the one hand, and science, culture, education and the overall increase in the working people's consciousness, on the other are two key uniform aspects of our fatherland's overall progress. Both aspects should be at the center of our constant attention and we must continuously raise Romania onto higher peaks of progress and civilization. [applause, cheers, chants]

Romanians, Hungarians and Germans live and work together in Arad. As a matter of fact, this unity has cemented itself throughout the centuries in the common work and struggle for a better life and social and national justice. We must do everything possible to continuously strengthen the brotherhood and unity of all the people and all working people, regardless of nationality, within the socialist democracy and unity front, under the leadership of our communist party, the guarantee of the victory of socialism and communism in Romania. [applause, cheers, chants]

As I said at the expanded plenum of the Party Central Committee, regardless of nationality and the origins of parents, we all have the common origin of the fatherland and lands we were born in. We should live in the country we were born in. This is our fatherland and we must raise it onto new peaks of progress. We must be ready to defend the fatherland and strengthen its sovereignty and independence. [applause, cheers, chants]

We must ensure that our people are aware of their responsibility to implement the party program. Let us ensure that Socialist Romania occupies an ever more dignified place among the nations of the world and lives in peace, sovereignty and independence. [applause, cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, in firmly acting to implement the party program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and the 12th congress decisions, we proceed from our responsibility to the Romanian people and socialist nation to build the most just society in the world. We know that to the extent that we commendably carry out the development of our socialist fatherland we make a contribution to developing the cause of socialism, enhancing its prestige and promoting the cause of international peace and cooperation. That is why we resolutely act to develop international cooperation with all states, regardless of social system, and to promote a policy of peace based on full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty of all states, noninterference in domestic affairs of other states and nonuse of force and threat of force in international affairs. [applause, cheers, chants]

Serious events are occurring in international affairs: military clashes and wars; new weapons are being accumulated, weapons that could destroy all mankind: And the gaps between rich and poor countries continue to expand. In these circumstances, it is all the more necessary to unite the efforts of all progressive and anti-imperialist forces to reject the policy of force and threat of force, halt the arms race and ensure the observance of the right of peoples to free development and to a free life in accordance with their wishes and without any outside interference. [applause, cheers, chants]

It is necessary to resolutely act to put an end to existing conflicts and to proceed to their resolution through negotiations alone. Life powerfully shows that a conflict only further complicates the situation, aggravates relations between states and increases the dangers of a war. Therefore, we firmly speak out for an end to the existing conflicts and for the resolution of all problems through political negotiations. No matter how long the negotiations may last, they are infinitely better than any military confrontation, even a small one, since the negotiations do not lead to losses of any kind. Therefore, we should proceed only along the path of negotiations in resolving problems. [applause, cheers, chants]

From this big mass rally in Arad, on behalf of the Romanian people, I want to express my disapproval of Israel's military actions against Lebanon's independence and the Palestinian people and we resolutely demand the immediate cessation of military actions, the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon and the resolution of the Middle East problems through negotiations by attaining the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, creating an independent Palestinian state and ensuring the independence and integrity of all states in that area. [applause, cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, Romania resolutely acts to attain security and cooperation in Europe. We are worried about the huge stockpiles of nuclear weapons accumulated on our continent and the deployment of new medium-range missiles. Therefore, we deem it necessary to do our best, along with all European states, to halt the deployment of medium-range missiles and to withdraw and destroy the existing ones, as well as of other missiles with a longer or shorter range in Europe, and to achieve a united Europe, without nuclear weapons. [applause, cheers, chants]

We resolutely advocate the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting on security and cooperation in Europe; the convening of a conference on disarmament and trust in Europe; and the ensurance of the continuity of meetings and conferences of European states, with a view to strengthening their unity and cooperation and securing the peace of all European nations. [applause, cheers, chants] We firmly act to develop cooperation in the Balkans. We are ready to participate in a meeting of heads of state and government in the Balkans in order to jointly find ways and means to expand cooperation and to turn the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone. [applause, cheers, chants]

Generally speaking, it is necessary to intensify the united struggle of all peoples against the arms race, for disarmament, primarily nuclear, and for defending the vital right of peoples to life and independence. [applause, cheers, chants] The proceedings of the special disarmament session are taking place at United Nations headquarters. We intend to publicize at this meeting the Romanian people's position and determination to ensure that concrete measures are taken to halt the arms race and proceed to disarmament. In the spirit of the mandate approved by the Grand National Assembly, our delegation will present concrete proposals at the special session. I would like for this mandate to be accompanied by the signatures of millions of working people, citizens of our fatherland and all our people, who can thus tell all nations present at this session that the Romanian people want to live in peace and freedom and cooperate peacefully with all nations. We must pool our efforts and ensure just peace in the world. [applause, cheers, chants]

We welcome and are in solidarity with the large peace demonstrations in Europe and throughout the world. Through the demonstrations taking place in our fatherland and the signatures to be collected for the peace appeal addressed to the special disarmament session, we want to contribute to the more powerful development of peace movements throughout the world, with the conviction that the peoples have the necessary force to and, when united, can make peace prevail, can secure their tranquility and can ensure that future generations will live in peace without the fear of nuclear war. [applause, cheers, chants]

At the same time, Romania firmly acts together with the developing countries to strengthen their solidarity and cooperation in order to attain a new international economic and political order based on equity and equality which can facilitate the elimination of lags and the faster progress of poor countries and create conditions for broad international cooperation among all states, in order to ensure economic stability and promote the overall development of world economy. We are aware of the fact that without eliminating underdevelopment there can be no new order, no democratic development and no peace in the world.

There is a close unity between peace and the new economic order. Halting the arms race will facilitate granting substantial assistance to the developing countries. There is such a great interdependence today among all nations that no single nation can develop at the expense of another one. The peoples no longer accept and will never accept exploitation and oppression. Only a new economic order of national and social justice and equality will ensure the peace and progress of all mankind. [applause, cheers, chants] Dear comrades, we will resolutely work to continuously develop relations with socialist countries, overcome differences between them and strengthen their unity and solidarity, by obviously laying consistent emphasis on developing relations with our neighbors so that we can together ensure peace and social progress in this part of the world. [applause, cheers, chants] At the same time we also strengthen relations with the developing countries in the belief that their unity and cooperation is a particularly important factor in the contemporary international life. We also strengthen relations with the developed capitalist countries and all states, regardless of social system, proceeding from the need to develop a broad cooperation and to actively participate in the international division of labor of all nations. This is a prerequisite in today's world for socioeconomic development and peace.

We will always work to ensure that these relations are based only on principles of equality, respect for independence and sovereignty and noninterference in the domestic affairs of other states, since only these principles can ensure cooperation, peace and each nation's independence. [applause, cheers, chants]

We attach great importance to the United Nations and other international bodies in the world. We believe it necessary to ensure that the decisions adopted by the United Nations and its bodies are implemented and to improve the activity of this world forum so that it can make a greater contribution to establishing peace and obligate all peoples and states to observe the UN decisions on peace and each nation's independence. [applause, cheers, chants]

I would like to draw the attention of those who ignore or refuse to apply the decisions and resolutions of the UN bodies. They may find themselves tomorrow in the present situation of those states toward which they do not want to apply the UN decisions. Those who ignore the UN resolutions must understand that they endanger their own independence because tomorrow this attitude will be turned against them. That is why we must all act to observe the UN resolutions, to put an end to interference in the affairs of other peoples and to ensure peace. Following a consistent foreign policy, Romania will continue to resolutely act, along with all peoples and all progressive and anti-imperialist forces everywhere, for a new and democratic policy of equality and for a better and more just world. [applause, cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, in conclusion I would like again to express full satisfaction at the impressions gained from the activity of Arad communists and working people, regardless of nationality, in implementing the 12th party congress decisions. I would like to particularly emphasize at this big mass rally the warm meetings with the working people of Arad County and municipality which reflect the full endorsement of the Arad inhabitants and all the people to the domestic and foreign policy of our fatherland. This warm reception extended to us by the Arad inhabitants proved once more the correctness of our policy and the fact that the Arad inhabitants will always fulfill their duties toward the fatherland, party, socialism and Romania's independence. [applause, cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, once more I wish you ever greater successes in your activity during the current year and 5-year plan and your overall activity. I wish you to obtain an ever more front-ranking place in the competition among all our fatherland's counties, and I repeat, if it is possible, even first place in this great competition. [applause, cheers, chants]

I wish you and all inhabitants much health and happiness. [applause, cheers, chants]

CAZACU RECEIVES SWEDISH LEFT PARTY OFFICIAL

AU121841 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Bucharest, 12 Jun (AGERPRES) -- On Saturday, June 12, Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received the delegation of the Left Party-Communists (VPKO of Sweden, made up of Bo Hammar, member of the Executive Committee, secretary of the CC of the VPK, and Eva Hjelstrom, deputy, who paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

During the interview, which passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere, information was exchanged on the current activity and concerns of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden, and the wish was expressed to further develop the fine relations between the two parties in the spirit of the meetings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, and Lars Werner, chairman of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden. Aspects of the international political life were also approached.

STAMBOLIC LEAVES AFTER UN DISARMAMENT SESSION

Replies to Perez de Cuellar

LD111758 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1440 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Excerpts] United Nations, 11 June (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia's loyalty to UN goals has become an example for everybody. Yugoslavia has been the motivating force for the emergence of the Nonaligned Movement which plays an exceptional and valuable role in international relations and in the United Nations. This was stated by the UN secretary general in his toast here last night at the formal banquet which he gave in honor of Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency. Pointing out President Tito's great service in strengthening the United Nations, Perez de Cuellar said: "We miss his courage, inspiration and vision."

Replying to this toast, Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, indicated his thanks for the expressions of respect toward Yugoslavia, and in particular to President Tito as the tireless champion of strengthening the United Nation's role in preserving world peace and creating conditions for equitable international cooperation.

Stressing that solutions for all the present world contradictions and crises could most efficiently be sought in the framework of the United Nations and in the principles of the Charter, Petar Stambolic emphasized that nonaligned Yugoslavia will continue to extend full support to the world organization and its secretary general in implementing these lofty goals. This was one of the formal banquets which are rarely held at UN headquarters, and this fact is assessed on the East River as proof of exceptional recognition for Yugoslavia and its active contribution to the activities in the entire UN system.

During the formal banquet, UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar addressed SFRY Presidency President Petar Stambolic as follows:

"Mr President, it is a great honor for me to be able to welcome you on your arrival at the United Nations. Your presence here testifies to the great significance which Yugoslavia attaches to disarmament and demonstrates once again your country's powerful and consistent support for UN efforts. Allow me to congratulate you also for your inspiring speech to the General Assembly.

The secretary general ended his toast by calling on those present to toast Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY presidency, and to the prosperity of the people of Yugoslavia. Replying to this toast, SFRY Presidency President Petar Stambolic said:

"Mr Secretary General, I thank you very much for the cordial words you have addressed to me and to the members of the Yugoslav delegation. I would like to express once again my satisfaction about the representative of nonaligned friendly Peru having been elected secretary general. This represents an expression of recognition to you personally, to your country and to the policy of nonalignment which is being continuously confirmed as the necessary alternative to a world divided into blocs.

"I am touched by the expressions of respect and esteem for Yugoslavia and President Tito. President Tito believed deeply in UN ideals and goals and was a tireless champion of strengthening the UN role in safeguarding world peace and creating conditions for equitable international cooperation.

"Precisely today when the crisis has gripped all aspects of international relations, all of us together must work for a more powerful affirmation of the UN role in the democratic discussion and solution of the problems, on the outcome of which the common destiny of all of us depends.

"We have no illusions that this is an easy task because the tendencies to resolve problems within narrow bloc circles and outside the world organization are still strong. We are convinced, however, that strengthening the United Nations is historically inevitable and a goal which corresponds to mankind's aspirations toward its democratic integration.

"We have gathered here in recent days in order to contribute to the resolving of a problem which undoubtedly is the very top priority of the international community. The arms race between the great powers and blocs has already inflicted too much trouble on mankind, and the greatest trouble which threatens us from it could be irreparable.

"We must therefore invest every effort to enable this session to achieve results that will truly bar the road toward continuing the arms race and signify a real step in the direction of a substantial reduction in all forms of armament, this being the fundamental precondition of security for all countries and peoples.

"World peace, however, is threatened not only by the growing military arsenals, but also by the profound inequitable international economic relations which fetter the development of a large majority of mankind. I would say that peace and development represent today the (?complementary) goals of the same struggle for a better, more just and more peaceful world.

"Therefore Yugoslavia, together with other nonaligned countries and developing countries, attaches exceptional significance to all UN activities directed at constructing a new international economic order, and above all to efforts to begin global negotiations as soon as possible.

"What also causes us concern is the continuous deepening and spreading of crises in various parts of the world, beginning with the Middle East, southwest and Southeast Asia, (?southern) Africa and Latin America. Not a single crisis is resolved, yet new crises are emerging all the time.

"My country has always resolutely opposed the policy of force and pressures and military interventions and aggressions which threaten the independence and sovereignty of many countries, in particular the nonaligned. We always proceed from the fact that peace and freedom are indivisible, and that any threat to them in any part of the world also threatens the freedom of all of us.

"We must therefore resolutely oppose the persistent efforts to drag out the process of emancipation and to prevent the liquidation of the remnants of colonialism, to both of which processes the United Nations is making a major contribution.

"We are deeply convinced that peace-loving and just solutions for all these contradictions and crises could be sought most efficiently within the frameworks of the United Nations and in line with the principles of the Charter. Be assured, Mr Secretary General, that nonaligned Yugoslavia will continue to extend full support to the world organization and to you personally in the implementation of these lofty goals."

Departs From New York

LD121000 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0907 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] United Nations, June 12 (TANJUG) -- Presidency of Yugoslavia President Petar Stambolic, who headed the Yugoslav delegation to the second special United Nations disarmament session, left here late last night, Friday, New York time.

During the three-day stay in New York, Stambolic addressed the General Assembly special session presenting non-aligned Yugoslavia's views on disarmament problems. Stambolic called for common efforts toward fulfilling the centuries-old dream for people to live in peace, a peace founded on freedom, justice and security.

Petar Stambolic's address has strongly echoed on the East River and has been warmly received by the participating delegations. Great recognition to Yugoslavia and President Tito, for the role played on the international stage and, particularly, in the United Nations, was paid by U.N. Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar at the banquet offered in honour of Presidency of Yugoslavia President Stambolic. Perez de Cuellar described as exemplary Yugoslavia's commitment to the United Nations objectives.

During the short stay in New York, Stambolic met separately in the U.N. headquarters for lengthy and very friendly talks with the U.N. secretary-general and the General Assembly president. In his residence, he conferred with the Cyprus president, the premiers of Finland and Ireland, the head of the Indian delegation to the current General Assembly session, Narasimha Rao, and the People's Republic of China vice-premier and foreign minister.

Issues Statement on Meeting

LD122118 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1155 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 12 June (TANJUG) -- Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, returned at noon today from New York where he participated in the work of the second special session of the UN General Assembly devoted to disarmament.

Immediately upon his arrival, Petar Stambolic made a statement in which he stressed that the second special session of the UN General Assembly is the largest and most representative gathering held so far on the problems of disarmament and international security. The gathering aroused the exceptional interest of the states, members of the world organization, but also -- and this I would like to stress, Stambolic said -- of political parties, social organizations and mass movements in all countries of the world. The statements made so far in the general debate and the international activity prompted by the holding of this session, in which millions of people of various political convictions throughout the world are taking part, speak of the deep concern about the constant increase in the arms race between great powers and blocs.

Numerous appeals and petitions with millions of signatures are arriving at the United Nations these days demanding resolute international actions for disarmament. I would recall, Petar Stambolic said, that President Tito gave the initiative at the fifth summit of the nonaligned countries in Colombo to hold the first special session on disarmament. The present session is a continuation of this action and the confirmation of the significance of President Tito's initiative. Heads of state and governments, the secretary general and heads of many delegations with whom we met, Petar Stambolic said, paid exceptional tribute to our country for his work and contribution to the efforts to stop the frightening arms race which is threatening with growing seriousness the peace and security of all countries and people.

An especially significant characteristic of the work of the second special session so far lies in the fact that the arms race is discussed as a component part and essential element of the present general crisis in international political and economic relations. In fact, one could say, Stambolic stressed, that this session is devoted to the discussion of the entire worsened world situation, and to efforts to overcome it. Such a tone is given to the session in particular by nonaligned countries which unanimously point out the direct link between arms race and pressures, interventions, crisis in individual parts of the world, threats to the independence of many countries, and not resolving the problems of the developing countries. They urgently demand that the arms race be stopped, and the process of real disarmament begin.

The Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinian people as well as the exacerbation of other international crises at the time when the second session on disarmament started, Stambolic stressed, have not diminished, but have in fact made its significance topical and shown the need for resolute international action to stop all the activities in international relations which threaten the peace and security of mankind.

In our speech at the second special session and in contacts which we had with representatives of individual countries, the president of the SFRY Presidency said, we presented our assessment of the international situation, pointed to the causes and sources of violating peace and international security, and presented the foundations of the Yugoslav approach to disarmament. We stressed in particular the need for this session to adopt a comprehensive program of (?disarmament) and revive negotiations on disarmament.

Together with other nonaligned countries, Yugoslavia will work most resolutely for the second special session to determine the firm obligations -- above all of the superpowers, the owners of the largest nuclear and conventional arsenal -- about immediate meaningful negotiations and concrete measures of disarmament.

Of course, Peter Stambolic said at the end of his statement, it is difficult to say at present whether the second special session will give answers to all the issues discussed because there is still considerable resistance. However, it is beyond doubt that this session has prompted large world demonstrations in favor of disarmament. This demonstrates the exceptional significance of the session.

CANADIAN PRIME MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT

Talks With Planinc

LD111612 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1335 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Jun (TANJUG) -- The development of the current situation in the world, international hotbeds of crisis and bilateral cooperation were in the center of attention during the talks held between Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Pierre Elliot Trudeau, Canadian prime minister, and their aides.

The broad exchange of views, which lasted for about 90 minutes, also dealt with the joint orientation concerning ways of improving the present conditions in the world -- relaxation of tension, disarmament and fuller development combined with the necessary elimination of all the pressures and of the use of the policy of force in international relations.

The talks were open and substantive from the start. This made it possible for an exchange of views to be carried out on a large number of international questions facing the entire world community within a relative short period of time. In this context the Yugoslav side paid particular attention to the current situation in the Near and Middle East, especially following the latest Israeli aggression against Lebanon. Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, briefed her visitor on the Yugoslav attitudes and told him about the indignation felt in the Yugoslav public over Israel's present attack against Lebanon.

Prime Minister Trudeau placed particular emphasis on the beneficial effect on activities in international coordination in examining topical world questions. In this connection he pointed out the points of contact and the efforts being made by the two countries for the preservation of world peace. It is quite understandable that views should have been exchanged during the dialogue on such themes as North-South relations or East-West relations. In fact no question of global politics could be omitted, and that was one of the characteristics of this meeting in the Palace of the Federation.

The exchange of views also included consideration of the present situation in the world, the British-Argentine conflict over the Malvinas, and the war between Iran and Iraq. The impression is that Canada and Yugoslavia both advocate the elimination of the present world tension and the widening of the negotiating processes in resolving the worst problems facing the present-day world.

The arms race was also discussed. The Yugoslav side explained its views on the present rivalry between the blocs, which makes no contribution to the efforts to eliminate tension. The Yugoslav-Canadian exchange of views also included the activity of the nonaligned in international relations.

Discussing bilateral relations and cooperation, the two sides pointed out the possibilities for the further expansion of mutual relations in all fields, and especially in commodity trade, energy and joint marketing in other countries. Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, briefed her visitor on the development of the internal conditions in Yugoslavia and the stabilization measures in the economy. In this connection she dwelt on the possibility of expanding Yugoslav-Canadian economic cooperation. Pierre Trudeau spoke in the same spirit. The exchange of views took place in a cordial atmosphere.

Exchanges Toasts With Planinc

LD111812 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1508 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 11 Jun (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, gave a formal luncheon today at the Palace of the Federation in honor of Pierre Elliot Trudeau, Canadian prime minister. Present were Aleksandr Fira, president of the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia; Tode Curuvija, member of the Socialist Republic of Croatia Presidency; Mito Dimitrievski, president of the Federation of Veterans Associations of Yugoslavia Federal Committee; Branislav Ikonic, president of the Serbian Assembly Executive Council; Janko Smole, Milenko Bojanic, Mitko Calovski and Dr Milorad Stanojevic, members of the Federal Executive Council; Dusan Kanazir, president of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts; and several other cultural and public figures and prominent people from economic life.

In addition to Prime Minister Trudeau's associates, also present at the luncheon on the Canadian side were several prominent Canadian business people visiting Yugoslavia at the moment. Milka Planinc, in her luncheon toast said:

It gives us great pleasure to greet you as the first Canadian prime minister to pay Yugoslavia an official visit and as a prominent politician who enjoys a high reputation in Yugoslavia, and to wish you a cordial welcome and a pleasant stay in our country. You have already visited Yugoslavia before, and I am sure that this time again you will see for yourself our friendship for the Canadian people and you personally.

We see your visit as a confirmation of readiness by both sides to promote relations between the SFRY and Canada. On our part, we are determined to consider along with you the broader possibilities for cooperation on a long-term basis and to strengthen the existing understanding and friendship between our two countries. President Tito's visit to Canada in 1971 and his talks with you, as well as the numerous contacts in the meantime -- let me mention here the conference in Cancun -- enable us to continue our dialogue successfully and address ourselves to the attainment of these goals.

This is also facilitated by other traditions of friendship between our peoples and by the results so far achieved in mutual cooperation. At all the crucial moments of history we have stood on the same site of freedom and independence. The vast majority of Canadians of Yugoslav origin are important links in the building of our relations of cooperation, trust and mutual understanding. I am sure that the Canadian Government and public will condemn the few individuals and groups in Canada who dislike such relations and try to disturb them by means of their hatred and even by plotting terrorist actions against Yugoslavia.

Mr Prime Minister, in our talks we have already paid special attention to long-term possibilities for the development of relations. In this connection stress was also laid on the need to broaden economic relations and enrich them with higher forms of cooperation. It is perhaps not possible to make such a breakthrough immediately and in all fields, but it is important that we should be more courageous in realizing such an orientation and goals. To us, Canada is potentially an increasingly significant partner both in the economic field and with regard to the dialogue on major international problems. We hold in high esteem Canada's present role on the international scene and are attentively following your personal great involvement with peace, development and disarmament.

Allow me to note that the closeness of our views in assessing the exacerbated international situation is encouraging. Our views are identical with regard to the consolidation of the process of negotiation, a speedier resolution of the problems of development, the halting of the arms race and the elimination of the other causes of tension and of the use of force in international relations. Just now we are witness to Israel's brutal aggression against Lebanon, which is inflicting fresh losses on the Lebanese and Palestinian populations and gravely threatening peace in the region and in the world in general.

The deepening of the world economic crisis is leading not only to the impoverishment of developing countries, but also to major disruptions and instability in economically developed countries. The strengthening of national egoism and protectionism, weakened conditions for trade, high interest rates, and numerous other restrictions indicate that this problem is deep in character and that it affects all countries. Yugoslavia sees no alternative to the right of all countries to take part in the building of a more equitable world in which there will be no unbearable poverty. We thus advocate that a start be made as early as possible to realizing the goals of global negotiations, on which initial agreement was achieved at Cancun, thanks to efforts made by you, among others.

The establishment of the new economic order is one of the priority political programs of nonaligned and developing countries. It can be achieved, in our view, without confrontation, by accepting the inevitable changes. Partial, half solutions or ignoring such demands [words indistinct] large number of countries are at the same time problems of peace and security, which call for uniform and more courageous approaches. The way out of the economic crisis is least of all to be found in an intensified arms race. Consequently, we expect from the second special session on disarmament of the UN General Assembly an impetus to efforts to change the atmosphere in favor of strengthening the negotiating process, as well as the adoption of concrete disarmament measures, which is in the interest of all and not only individual countries.

Yugoslavia condemns all forms of threat and use of forces and military interventions, the intensified rivalry between the blocs and the great powers, which leads to the widening of spheres of influence and to the presence of various forms of hegemony and domination. We strive for the elimination of all kinds of pressure and interference, regardless of form, regardless of whether they are open or concealed, regardless of whether they are based on political or economic coercion.

Mr Prime Minister, we believe it is possible to find a way out of the present stage of exacerbation which is at this moment dangerously affecting Europe as well, where serious cracks have developed in the edifice erected in Helsinki. It goes without saying that the widening of the fields of cooperation and trust in Europe, and everywhere else, can only be ensured if the present process of exacerbation is stopped and if the further divisions and the stockpiling of arms are eliminated. We expect that the Madrid meeting will end by passing a decision to convene a conference on trust-inducing and disarmament measures in Europe, without which the meeting will not have carried out its basic task.

As a nonaligned country devoted to the goals of peace, independence, freedom and equality within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement, which acts as an independent political force outside the blocs, Mr Prime Minister, we approach the question of cooperation with all other countries openly and without prejudice. As far as we are concerned, Canada occupies a significant place within these frameworks, thanks, among other things, to your personal initiatives and dynamic policy. We are all aware of your great understanding of the problems of the present-day world. We hold in particular, high esteem your contribution to overcoming the present difficulties and those dangerous situations that tend to overwhelm everybody. Allow me to raise this glass to the health of the Canadian head of state, yours, Mr Prime Minister, and the health of the Government of Canada, to the progress and prosperity of the friendly people of Canada, and for the consolidation of friendship between our peoples and our countries, to peace and progress in the world!

In reply to Milka Planinc's toast, Prime Minister Trudeau said:

I would like to begin this toast by thanking you, Mrs President, for your exceptionally cordial reception on the occasion of my official visit (?to Yugoslavia) and for organizing an excellent program during this, my first official visit, to your country. I came to acquaint myself better with your country. I have examined, with you and your colleagues, our bilateral relations and talked about international questions of interest to our countries.

Even though our bilateral relations can only be described as very successful, it would be naive not to acknowledge the existence of certain problems. The Canadian Government fully accepts and understands the concern of the Yugoslav Government regarding the activity of certain small groups of people in Canada pursuing goals contrary to the policy of Yugoslavia. I would like to take advantage of this occasion here in Belgrade to reaffirm that the Canadian Government does not endorse the goals of these groups. However, I must stress that Canadians, and those who are not citizens of Canada, as well, have the right, according to Canadian law, to show and express their views. In spite of this, I can assure you that, in accordance with our laws, we shall continue taking steps with a view to preventing terrorist activity against the Yugoslav Government.

I would like to conclude, Mrs President, by underlining the importance that the Canadian Government attaches to the development of relations with Yugoslavia. I cherish pleasant and lovely memories of the visit by President Tito to Canada 10 years ago, a visit that gave new impetus to our relations. Let us hope that our meetings here in Belgrade will have the same useful effect. I convey to you my government's best wishes for further successes in the building of this wonderful and respected country, Yugoslavia.

MURDERED SERB'S FAMILY EMIGRATES FROM KOSOVO

AU111200 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Jun 82 p 5

[M. Antic report]

[Summary] Vucitrn, 8 Jun -- The family of the murdered Danilo Milincic -- his mother and two brothers -- left Samodreza near Vucitrn last night. Mother Danica Milincic said that they were going to Belgrade because they could no longer stand it in Kosovo, and because she feared for her other two sons. She said that they were leaving behind a farm worth 1 billion old dinars consisting of a house and 26 hectares of land, of which 12 hectares has been sown with grain, in addition to farm machinery, cattle, horses, hogs, sheep and poultry.

I came to Samodreza to verify the reports that the villages had decided to boycott the family Ferati, whose member Muja Ferati, with the assistance of three juveniles, murdered Danilo Milincic. People are reluctant to talk. Mileva Milanovic told us that the relationship with Albanian neighbors had always been good. The trouble began when other Albanian families settled in the village. They exert pressure on us and want our land, she said.

Fahri Maljoku, farmer, member of the League of Communists and president of the Socialist Youth Federation; Saban Grguri, director of the Samodreza Primary School; Sacir Maljoku, shopkeeper and member of the League of Communists, and others confirmed that the relations with the Serbian families were good until new families arrived. Saban Grguri told us that they will boycott the Ferati family.

Serbian Official Receives Mother

AU121636 Belgrade Domestic in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] In Belgrade, Branko Pesic, president of the Serbian Assembly, has received Danica Milincic, mother of the 21-year-old Danilo Milincic, who was recently killed on his land in Samodreza Village. It has been learned that Danica Milincic has decided to return to her property in Samodreza, which she had left immediately after the tragic event.